THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

THE WAR OFFICE

Why Cameron Left It

He Resigned the Secretaryship of War After Mr. Lincoln had Removed Him—Senator Wilson's Account Corrected—A Letter from Alexander K. McClure.

To the Editor of the Evening Telegraph:—

In your paper of Wednesday you refer to the conflicting explanations given by political journals of the retirement of Mr. Cameron from the War Department, and call for the correct history of his displacement for Mr. Stanton. I can throw some light upon the inside history of the change.

The *Atlantic Monthly* for February contains an eloquent and just tribute to the late Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, from the pen of Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts. Coming as it does from a gentleman of high character for integrity, and one who is presumed to have been familiar with the inside political movements of Lincoln administration, the vindication of truth of history requires that one paragraph of his otherwise unexceptionable paper should corrected. He says:—

"The impatience of the public mind at the delays found expression in harsh and generally undeserved criticisms upon the War Department. Mr. Cameron felt the pressure of multiplied labors that crowded upon him, and he was not insensible to adverse criticisms. *He proposed to resign provided some one should be appointed not unfriendly to his policy. He suggested the appointment of Mr. Stanton. The President acted upon his suggestion, accepted his resignation, and tendered him the mission to Russia.* Mr. Stanton was then named Secretary of War, with the hearty concurrence of every member of the Cabinet except Montgomery Blair, who bitterly opposed the appointment."

A writer in *Lippincott's Magazine* for February also discusses the retirement of Mr. Cameron from the Cabinet, and approaches the truth, but does not fully explain the circumstances connected with Mr. Stanton's appointment.

Mr. Cameron was *removed* from the War Department by Mr. Lincoln without any previous notice of the purpose of the President to make the change at the time. He never did resign, and was not consulted by Mr. Lincoln as to his successor.

The correspondence published in the newspapers, purporting to be Mr. Cameron's voluntary resignation and the President's acceptance of the same, was an after-thought. It was suggested and prepared after Mr. Cameron had been removed. It was charitably conceived to break the fall of a Cabinet minister who had justly forfeited the confidence of the administration and of the country, and whose dismissal was an imperious necessity to save the national credit.

The first knowledge Mr. Cameron had of his "resignation" was communicated to him in a letter from the President, informing him that Mr. Stanton had been, or would be, nominated as Secretary of War, and that he (Cameron) had been determined upon for the Russian mission. The letter was delivered to Mr. Cameron by Mr. Chase.

I saw the letter very soon after it had been delivered, and distinctly remember not only its general contents, but also the bitterness with which Mr. Cameron complained of the manner of his removal. His resignation was not requested, nor had it then been given.

The withdrawal of Mr. Lincoln's letter and the substitution of a correspondence, antedating the removal, was suggested to Mr. Cameron in my presence, and Mr. Lincoln's generous disposition was discussed and confidently relied upon to make him consent to such a correspondence. He was appealed to on the subject, and agreed to it. Letters were then prepared giving the dismissal of Mr. Cameron the appearance of a voluntary and cordial retirement from the Cabinet, and Senator Wilson was doubtless misled thereby. If Mr. Cameron "proposed to resign," as Senator Wilson states, I happen to be one of several, at least, who know that it was some time *after* Mr. Stanton had been installed as the Minister of War.

Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Stanton are both dead, and it is due to the momory of both that the appointment of Mr. Stanton shall not be made to appear falsely in history as having been dictated or suggested by Mr. Cameron, or intended to perpetuate his policy. The change was made to redeem the Government from the deadly atmosphere of corruption that came up from the seething caldron of the War Department. It was demanded not only by every dictate of patriotism, but it was formally and peremptorily called for in financial circles, with the positive assurance that no additional loans could be negotiated until dishonesty and incompetency were dethroned from the head of the War Office. That demand removed Mr. Cameron, and it was fully met by the appointment of Mr. Stanton.

A. K. McCLURE.

Philadelphia, February 11, 1870.

ANNEKE JANS.

Statement of the Claims of the Heirs of Anneke Jans to Trinity Church, New York.

From time to time letters are received making inquiries as to the probability of the claims of the heirs of Anneke Jans to the property now in possession of the corporation of Trinity Church being allowed or adjusted. The Mayor of New York has therefore caused the following statement of the case to be prepared, showing most conclusively that all such claims are entirely visionary, the church property being held under a title which has been adjudged to be valid by the highest court in the State:—

The claim of the heirs of Anneke Jans (or Bogardus), as made in the suit Bogardus vs. Trinity Church, 4 Sand., Ch. R., 633, was founded on the following allegations:—

Anneke Jans, in 1663, was seized of the lands now in possession of Trinity Church. She devised it to her seven children, and died in that year. In 1670-71 some only of the devisees of Anneke Jans executed a deed of transport to Governor Lovelace. The church entered under the transport, and held under it as tenant in common with those of the said devisees that had not conveyed, or with their descendants. The complainant, as one of such descendants, claimed to be entitled to one-fifth of one-sixth part of the lands as tenant in common with the church, owner of the other five-sixths. The church in that suit put in a plea and answer. The answer denied the material statements of the bill. The plea was that Queen Anne, being in possession and occupation of the lands in question, and in receipt of the rents and profits to her sole and separate use and benefit by her letters-patent dated November 23, 1705, granted them to the church; that the church on that day entered under such patent, and became seized of the premises in fee, claiming to be of right sole and exclusive owner in fee simple, and that ever since, from the date of such patent to the time of the plea, it had been in the uninterrupted sole, exclusive, and actual possession of the premises, claiming to hold the same as sole and exclusive owner in fee simple during the whole of that time, etc. The plea having been demurred to, was adjudged to be valid by the decision of the highest court, and at the hearing in the suit above mentioned it was sustained by overwhelming proofs. A reference to the able opinion of Vice-Chancellor Sandford, reported in 4 Sandford's C. R., 633, will show how complete and unanswerable was the evidence of adverse possession.

The above, although very short, is really an abstract of every point in the adjudged case upon which the decision turned. It is believed that no case relative to the title can be presented which will not necessarily be governed by the same principles. That cause was decided in 1847. Twenty-three years have since then elapsed. Now, the church has been in adverse possession since Queen Anne's grant, for 165 years.

THE ST. LOUIS GHOST.

Further Particulars of the Haunted House—More Concerning the Young Seer.

The Missouri *Republican* of February 10 says:

In order to satisfy themselves in regard to the story of Miss Jennie Debonnaire, two city reporters called to see her yesterday. We give the statement of the young girl principally concerned. It is exactly as she made it:—

My name is Jennie Debonnaire; I am fifteen years of age; I think it was last Thursday I went to the house on the corner of Sixteenth and Morgan streets first; I heard people talking about it, and wanted to see; so I got the keys from the agent and went there; I wanted to see if there was any truth in the stories; I got to the house as it was getting dusk; I think it must have been near 7 o'clock; I went in and stood in the hall, inside the hall door; I called out, "If there are any spirits, or anything of the sort here, in the name of the Lord let it appear. "Then I saw near the top of the stairs which goes up to the second story from the hall, as if it was the head of a man. The face was pale and bloody. There were cuts on the throat and head. It was that of a light-complected man, with curly hair. Then it seemed as if I saw the man from the waist up; then as if the form was complete, but one leg was cut off. The man called out "Zoola, Zoola." This was a name my father used to call me. I said, "That's not my name and I will not answer." Then the man replied, "Jennie." I asked him in the name of the Lord what was the matter with him? He said, "Come and I will show you." Then I followed him down to the cellar, he leading me. I was quite close to him, and he seemed dressed like any other man, and with two legs. The stairs to the cellar are underneath those leading to the second story. When I got down into the cellar, it lightened up. A white light like day. I don't know how he did it. The man pointed to a spot in the east side, and said down there is $3000 in gold, and then pointing to another spot more north he said, down there my bones are buried. I asked his name, he said Joseph Scott, and he told me he had been killed by a man named Phil. Amberg, who was now in Philadelphia. He said he had been murdered for his money, and that the man who had killed him had taken most of the money away with him, but that he had buried the $3000 in the cellar, as it was too heavy to carry. He afterwards got too scared of the place to come back for it. He asked me to go and tell the Masons about it—for he was a Mason; that he wanted his bones buried, and asked me if I wouldn't do it for him; I said I would. When I went up to the front door he kept close by me, but as I was going out he suddenly vanished. Mother and I next day went to the house and slept in it two nights. We had to leave it. Mother could not stand the continual hammering noise which went on, and the sound of a man walking heavily up the cellar stairs. Three knocks would be given at the room where we were, and then I would see the same man coming, it seemed, through the door. When we were in bed he would come and stand at the foot, and ask me if I would not have his bones buried. Then, when I would be going out of the house, I would see a hand just above the cellar stairs beckoning me down there. I was not afraid. I went to the big building on Market street, where I saw the Masons' sign. I told them there, and they sent me to Third street, and a man directed me to the police officer, and I told the story to the captain. I can do no more. I can't go down into the cellar and dig myself. Anybody who goes to the house can hear the noises, and anybody who does not want to make fun of the case can see the man, Joseph Scott. He told me so."

Such is this young person's outre experience, as rehearsed by herself. If a Mr. P. Amberg lives in the Quaker City, we have no doubt he will be either greatly amused or greatly shocked at this bill of indictment drawn up by a child.

THE BOY MURDERERS.

They are Captured South of Plattsburg, Mo.—A Precious Pair.

The St. Joseph (Mo.) *Union* says:—The Cameron brothers, who shot down in cold blood, on Tuesday, Mr. Harrington, an old citizen of Andrew county, were captured one mile south of Plattsburg, Clinton county, yesterday, and brought to this city and confined in jail. Their names are Samuel and Elisha C. Cameron. The boys were captured on Wednesday evening about sundown, a few miles south of Plattsburg.

Thus two more desperadoes are brought within the reach of the law. Immediately on learning of their arrival in this city we proceeded to the jail, and through the courtesy of Mr. Andrew Craig, jailor, were allowed to interview the boys in their cells, but from all the information we obtained from them we might as well have interviewed a Stoughton bottle.

We were first ushered into the room where the eldest was confined. On either side were two mattresses on the floor. The one on the left was occupied by Bud Hundley, who killed young Borer at Albany, Gentry county, more than a year ago. On the foot of the other sat young Sam, dressed in pants, shirt, boots, and cap. He is apparently nineteen or twenty years old, with upper lip fringed with a dawning moustache, full face, regular features dark hair and eyes, and is really handsome. He was perfectly self-possessed, and absolutely refused to give any information relative to the crime with which he stands charged.

After much labor and persistent pumping, he deigned to say that Harrington was not feeding his hogs when they found him; that he and his brother left the house to take a look at the farm, and the old man followed them until the difficulty occurred, resulting in his death. He also said that his brother did not come to Clay county after him, but that he happened to "come across him" down there, and that he had told him he had left their stepfather's house without bringing away his clothes. He (the elder) then agreed to go with him and visit his mother, whom he had not seen for fourteen months, and they went. He was respectful but reserved, and we left him.

Thence we went to the cell of the younger brother, and stated the case to him, saying that one side of the case had been published, very damaging to him, and that we were willing to give him the benefit of his version of the affair. The young reprobate, who is also good looking, and altogether too shrewd for one of his years, literally bubbled over with insolence, saying he had given the Plattsburg editor a report of the affair, and if we wanted anything we could telegraph, as there was a railroad leading down there. Our persuasive arts and patience were soon exhausted, and we left the cell under the impression that the juvenile was shrewd enough and wicked enough to be guilty of anything.

GRANT, HALLECK, AND THOMAS.

General Halleck's Statement—The Order Relieving General Thomas.

Major-General Halleck has recently made several statements to a reporter of the *Louisville Courier-Journal*, concerning the intended removal of General Thomas prior to the battle of Nashville, which conflicts with the statements of several correspondents of leading Western papers. General Halleck's military headquarters are now in Louisville. He said that the dinner in San Francisco, in which he is said to have told General Thomas that he withheld an order from Grant superseding him at Nashville, was never given, and that the speech attributed to him was never made. He has not dined with General Thomas since they left the West Point Academy. He said, however, that an order removing General Thomas, in favor of General Schofield, was written and signed by E. D. Townsend, A. A. G., by order of the Secretary of War. He (General Halleck) entered a strong protest, but neither President Lincoln or Mr. Stanton would take the responsibility of suspending the order. He volunteered to assume the responsibility of detaining the order, and Mr. Stanton said, laughing, "Well, you will be the only one to suffer. This responsibility lasted three hours, as we find it stated that "Grant assented to the suspension of the order three hours after its issuances." He was induced to consent, however, by the protestations of General Halleck, who telegraphed to Grant at 4 P. M., December 9, as follows:—"Orders relieving General Thomas had been made out before his telegram of this P. M. (1 o'clock) was received. If you *still* wish these orders telegraphed to Nashville, they will be forwarded." Halleck also telegraphed to Thomas, urging him to hasten his attack. The following summary of the case, as he understands it from General Halleck's statement, is given by *The Louisville* reporter:—1. General Grant *did* peremptorily demand the removal of General Thomas on the eve of a great battle, and the appointment of General Schofield in his place. 2. The President and Secretary of War *did* actually issue the order as requested by General Grant. 3. The order so issued was delivered to Gen. Halleck, to be telegraphed to Gens. Thomas and Schofield. 4. That General Halleck, after being refused authority by the President and Secretary of War to suspend the order, did so on his own responsibility, telegraphing the fact to General Grant. 5. General Grant did assent to such suspension of the order removing General Thomas. 6. The official order of removal was never countermanded or revoked, but was kept by General Halleck in his pocket till the battle of Nashville was fought, when he returned it to Mr. Stanton, who put it in the fire. 7. Although official order actually issued was thus destroyed, the original draft, and the telegram on which it was based, are preserved. 8. The removal of General Thomas on the peremptory demand of General Grant was prevented by the action of General Halleck.

FATAL RENCONTRE.

A Man has his Abdomen Ripped Open and Dies—Escape of the Assassin.

Last week, in the Charleston Cotton Press, a murder of an atrocious character was quietly perpetrated, whilst only a few of the operatives were cognizant of the fact. There are, or were at that time, some eighteen or twenty white men working at the press, who were in the habit of quizzing each other, and of perpetrating at odd times small practical jokes among themselves. Upon the day the murder we speak of was perpetrated there happened to be present a couple of men from another press, one of whom was named McDonnell, a small, kantankerous kind of chap, who became wrathy at some little pleasantry attempted upon him by one of the operatives. His offensive talk and obstreperous conduct generally became so disagreeable that one of the men working at the press, named Kilburn, hauled off and gave him a slap in the face. Jemmy McDonnell rushed on Kilburn, and they both had a tussle, in the course of which McDonnell managed to insert the blade of a knife into the abdomen of Kilburn so deeply that the entrails protruded from the wound. The wounded man was taken to his boarding-house on Poplar street, where he died on Friday last in great agony. He was buried on Saturday. The parties who were aware of the fatal effects of the row concerned themselves more in hushing it up than in having the perpetrator of the cowardly and atrecious deed brought to justice, and consequently a knowledge of the affair did not reach the police. Kilburn is represented as having been a remarkably quiet, intelligent, manly sort of fellow, and the witnesses of the bloody assault do not pretend to justify McDonnell. The latter has escaped out of the city, or else is hid away. He has not been seen at his usual frequenting places since the day after the knifing.

RAILROAD CASUALTIES IN JERSEY.

A Remarkable Case—Struck by a Locomotive and Carried Three Miles on the Cowcatcher—Two Teamsters Fatally Injured.

Yesterday forenoon one of the most singular accidents ever recorded in connection with railroads occurred at Clifton, on the Erie Railway. The Orange county express dashed by the station, and a laborer who was at work on the track was struck by the locomotive. It was only when the train arrived at Passaic Bridge, a distance of more than three miles, that the body of the man was found stretched on the cowcatcher. Death was evidently instantaneous, and it is certainly very singular that the engineer did not see the man after he was struck till the train came to a stand at the place mentioned.

Shortly before 10 o'clock on Thursday night a butcher, named Enoch Bolston, and a laborer, named James Costello, were driving a truck with four mules attached to Communipaw, and in attempting to cross the Central Railroad before the arrival of an approaching Newark train were thrown out and the truck completely demolished by the locomotive. The men were injured so severely that Bolston's case defies medical skill. Costello, who was formerly employed on a Jersey City ferryboat, is injured internally, besides having several contusions on his head. Both men are lying at the Bay Shore House.

A Mr. Bloomfield and another man, on Thursday afternoon, while engaged on a trestlework for the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad, near Rutherford Park, by the breaking of a rope were precipitated some twenty or thirty feet to the ground. Mr. Bloomfield's leg was broken and ankle dislocated, while his companion was injured internally to a degree which it is feared will prove fatal.

A brakeman, named Michael McCormick, fell from a freight train on Wednesday and was run over and instantly killed on the Erie Railway, between Paterson and Suffern. His remains, which lay scattered along the track in horrible shapes—the head in one place, legs and arms in other places, etc.—were gathered carefully together, and taken to his home in Chester, for interment.

—San Francisco merchants organized last week the California Association for the restoration of American shipping interests, and also adopted resolutions declaring that they endorsed the sentiments expressed in the document received from New York.

METHODIST BOOK CONCERN.

The Minority Report—How the Majority "Whitewashed"—Mr. Porter Makes a Profit of More than Thirty Per Cent. on Paper Sold to the Concern.

We yesterday published the report of the Investigating Committee of the alleged Book Concern frauds. The report fully exonerated the agents and managers. Messrs. Henry Slicer, James Pike, and L. M. Vernon, members of the Book Committee, have, however, made the following dissenting report:—

We, the undersigned members of the Book Committee, respectfully dissent from the report of the majority, adopted yesterday, for the following reasons:—

1. Because nothing has come before us during our present session to relieve our convictions of losses and mismanagement in the Book Concern, so insufficiently expressed in the committee's report in November last.

2. Because, from testimony before the committee, it appears that the Book Agents, for a series of years, purchased a very large part of their paper from or through a middle-man or paper-broker, who represented himself to paper manufacturers as controlling the purchase of paper for the Book Concern, and whose relation to one of the Agents gave special credibility to his representations, and who also represented himself to the Book Concern as the accredited agent of certain leading manufacturers. This method of purchasing appears to us discreditable, and, almost of necessity, damaging to the house.

3. Because the testimony before the committee shows that this system actually was damaging to the Book Concern. The agents have bought since 1860 from or through the above-named middle-man paper to the amount of nearly $700,000; from him direct about $320,000, through him as broker about $350,000. The "statement" of the assistant agent to the committee, corroborated, as it is, by documents drawn from the books of the dealers referred to, and also from the order book of the Printing Department of the Methodist Book Concern, clearly shows that on sales to the Book Concern, amounting to $63,639-16, between July, 1867, and August, 1868, the profit accruing to the above-named "broker" was $36,675; and that during the same period his commissions on purchases made amounted to $3,040-28. Between August, 1868, and June, 1869, he received from those two houses commissions amounting to $5765-55 on paper ordered directly from the Book Concern. We give these as specimens only, not pretending to say what was the whole amount of profits and commissions on the entire sum of nearly $700,000. But we append the following letter from Campbell, Hall & Co., showing that, in one case at least, a profit of 30 per cent. was charged:—

"NEW YORK, Jan. 26, 1870.—*Rev. J. Lanahan*—Dear Sir:—In reply to your inquiry we beg to say that we sold Mr. Porter in June, 1867, 168 reams of 14½x20, 24 pounds, at 27 cents per pound, less 2½ per cent., amounting to $972 97. We find, by referring to Mr. Goodenough's order book, that he sold this paper to the Methodist Book Concern at 34 cents per pound, amounting to $1256-64, leaving a difference of $283-67, showing a profit of over 30 per cent.

4. Because it was in evidence before the committee that all the manufacturers and dealers whose testimony was given would have sold to the house directly as cheaply as they sold to Mr. J. F. Porter, as stated in their letter below.

The following letters form a part of this testimony:—

"NEW YORK, Nov. 10, 1868.—Dear Sir:—We would say, in answer to your inquiry as to whether we would have sold the Methodist Book Concern the paper which we did through Mr. Porter bringing us the orders, at the price allowing the Methodist Book Concern the discount which we paid to Mr. Porter, had those orders come to us *direct* instead of through Mr. Porter, we would have allowed the one cent a pound to your society, as we do now. The demand of Mr. Porter for 2½ per cent. addition, which we finally allowed and paid to him, we did under protest, feeling that it was the only way that we could keep along with the business, knowing that the time would come when we could break up the infamous system, and ourselves and others could get righted, and do our business with your society as we had formerly done before Mr. Porter came upon the field of action, and in the same manner as we did our business with our other large customers.

"Rev. John Lanahan."

"BOSTON, Oct. 20, 1869.—John Lanahan, D. D., New York—My Dear Sir:—You ask in yours of yesterday, 'Whether from July, 1867, to July, 1868, I would under the same circumstances have sold paper to the Methodist Book Concern at the same price I sold to Mr. J. F. Porter, if the Agents of said Book Concern, or their employe, had applied to me in person?'

"To reply, I know no reason why, under the same circumstances, I should not have sold paper as low to the Methodist Book Concern as Mr. Porter."

For the above reasons, not to name others, we feel ourselves compelled to present this minority report; and we further feel ourselves compelled to say that the methods of making purchases in the printing department, the methods of paying wages and keeping accounts thereof in the bindery, and the methods of checking invoices of goods received have been defective, and likely, therefore, to lead to losses. We at the same time express our firm belief and hope that the Book Committee's investigations have so far awakened attention, and will lead to such improvements in the methods of business that the Book Concern will be secured to a very great extent against the possibility of similar irregularities and losses hereafter.

And finally, we beg to say that we fully concur in that part of the report of the majority which expresses confidence in the integrity of the agents and the solvency of the Book Concern.

HENRY SLICER,
JAMES PIKE,
L. M. VERNON.

New York, Feb. 10, 1870.

MORMONISM ON LONG ISLAND.

The Utah Carpet-Baggers Stumping the Island—The Apostles and Saints of the New Creed Getting their Backs Up.

For some weeks past the citizens of Freeport and vicinity have been considerably agitated by a series of lectures exposing Mormonism, delivered by the Rev. F. W. Ware, and also lectures vindicating their principles and practices, by Elders Thomas Jackson and William W. Riter.

The last evening lecture was a repetition of the Freeport lecture, and was repeated by special request. The lectures on both sides have called out the people in great numbers, those against Mormonism being held in the churches and the lecture in vindication of that peculiar institution in the dancing hall at the hotel in Freeport. Mr. Ware very ably reviewed the course of the Latter Day Saints from the first organization of that Church: exposed the criminality of Joseph Smith and Brigham Young; charged them with throwing aside the Bible, and substituting the Book of Mormon; with believing that God is a man, and the Holy Ghost a kind of electricity; with teaching that there is a female god, and that women have no souls, but enter heaven as a companion of man; that there are two kinds of marriages, one for life only, which does not unite the persons in the other world, and the other for life and eternity, which is respected in heaven, and that Brigham Young's agent has power to make these eternal marriages.

Mr. Hyatt, a backsliding Mormon, at his lecture made some grave charges against the Utah saints in connection with Mountain Meadow massacre. During the entire lecture a Mormon delegation were present and were greatly excited at the charges, and often interrupted the speakers, denying all the allegations, and offered to prove to the contrary.

On Thursday evening, at the Mormon gathering, the hall was filled with a large number of the new converts to Mormonism, and in addition many of the first citizens of Freeport. Elder Thomas Jackson, in vindicating polygamy, claimed that the present condition of society demanded that this doctrine should be practised by a large number or else in a short time society would be entirely corrupt. He stated that in New York city there were thirty thousand more marriageable females than males; that in New England there were three ladies who have arrived at an age suitable for entering the married state, and yet single, to one marriageable man. He claimed that in Salt Lake City, with 20,000 inhabitants, there was not a single prostitute; that in New York city, where this peculiar institution was condemned, and within the hearing of 500 church bells, could be found 20,000 young women who lived by prostituting themselves.

The speaker said that the large preponderance of females in our country made a life of toil or of shame necessary for them, unless polygamy is practised. This speaker was very violent against those who opposed Mormonism, and especially against Mr. Ware. W. W. Ritter followed in a more liberal spirit, and evidently made a better effect on the audience.

—Daviess county produces more tobacco than any other county in Kentucky. Its yield last year was 6,298,850 pounds.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The Anti-Prohibition League—Land Grants—Rank in the Navy—Military Officers Ordered to the Frontiers—To-day's Cable Quotations.

Financial and Commercial

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Paymaster Irving.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The President having approved the report of the Examining Board in the case of Paymaster Washington Irving, United States Navy, yesterday, he was wholly retired by Secretary Robeson from the service with one year's pay.

Rank in the Navy.

The Civil Engineers of the various Navy Yards have forwarded to the Secretary of the Navy petitions and recommendations, asking for rank and precedence in the navy. Secretary Robeson has forwarded them to Mr. Scofield, Chairman of the Naval Committee, which committee has the subject of naval rank under consideration.

The Ice Supply.

As the open winter has provided but a limited supply of ice, orders have been given by the naval authorities here to the commandant of the Portsmouth, N. H., Navy Yard, to procure a full supply for the Government ice-houses at that place, as that station will be used during the coming summer by the naval patients, as, also, for the rendezvous for naval vessels from the West Indies.

Ordered to Service.

The army officers who have during and since the war been industriously and elegantly signing their names to official documents in the War Department are uttering hideous outcries at the idea of their being disrobed of their purple and being invited to experience a little genuine army life out on the frontier, under the new army order. They do not consider that it is right or proper for them to again mix with the common army horde to whom they have issued orders from the War Department whenever a new freak took them, but the order is imperative and will only perhaps except a very few cases where there is great favoritism at the throne.

FROM THE WEST.

The Anti-Prohibition League.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 11.—The Anti-Prohibition League had a fine meeting at Masonic Hall to-night, at which able speeches were made by two prominent citizens. The Protectionists hold forth to-morrow night. These meetings are creating much interest on the tariff question, and people of all classes attend them.

Spring's Hotel and store, at Cobden, Illinois, was burned last night. Loss, $30,000. Insurance, $12,000.

Holding of Land Grants.

MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 11.—The ruling of the Secretary of the Interior that all land grants to railroads must be located on air lines, unless natural barriers intervene, has changed the Northern Pacific Railroad programme materially, and orders have gone forward to stop all surveys for the present.

FROM EUROPE.

Last Night's Quotations.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 11—Evening.—Cotton closed steady and unchanged. Sales to-day 10,000 bales, including 2000 for speculation and export. Bacon dull. Lard flat. Pork flat.

This Morning's Quotations.

PARIS, Feb. 12.—The Bourse opened quiet. Rentes, 73f. 30c.

ANTWERP, Feb. 11.—Petroleum opened firm at 59¾f.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Supreme Court in Banc—Judge Read Presiding. Judges Sharswood, Agnew, and Williams.

The court was this morning engaged with miscellaneous rules and motions.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Ludlow.

Prison cases were tried to-day.

Henry Burke was charged with the larceny of clothing belonging to William Farrell. The defendant and a man named Martin, both young men, went to a tavern in Filbert street and took separate rooms for the night. The following morning Farrell, a resident in the house, went down into the office, and upon returning a few moments afterwards met Martin going down stairs. He found his trunk had been broken open and his clothing stolen, and one of the rods from defendant's bed was found beside the trunk, and likewise Farrell's tooth-brush was found in the defendant's room.

But the prisoner himself was still in his room and none of the missing clothing was discovered in his possession. A trunk belonging to another boarder was found in Martin's room, broken open, and Martin, under pretense that he was going into a neighboring saloon for a few minutes, went away for good, which circumstances seemed to point to him as the guilty party. Mr. Bregy, the prisoner's counsel, argued that this was at most but a case of suspicion, and the jury rendered a verdict of not guilty.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Saturday, Feb. 12, 1870.

There is a fair business doing to-day in loans, but not more than is usual at the end of the week at this period of the year. A few days ago the managers of banks, as well as the street lenders, were considerably exercised in keeping their funds in motion. There is slight change in this respect to-day, the demand and supply being more evenly balanced, though there is ample for all wants. The rates are without material change, though perhaps a shade firmer.

We quote stock loans active, as usual, but easy at 5@6 per cent., and A1 business paper at 7@8 per cent., chiefly at the former figure.

Gold is dull and weak, opening at 120⅛, declining to 119⅞, and closing at noon at about 120.

Government bonds are quiet, but prices continue steady.

The stock market opened and continued very active and prices still further advanced. The main feature, however, was Reading Railroad, which sold very largely at our quotations. City loans sold at 100⅛@100⅜ for the new issues.

Sales of Reading Railroad at 48¾@49. Pennsylvania Railroad was taken at 57¾, a slight decline. Camden and Amboy Railroad sold at 114¾. Lehigh Valley Railroad at 54⅝, and Philadelphia and Erie Railroad at 29⅛. 36 was offered for North Pennsylvania, 35⅝ for Catawissa preferred, and 44¼ for Northern Central.

In Canal stocks there were no sales. 33¼ was bid for Lehigh and 16¼ for Schuylkill preferred.

Coal, Bank, and Passenger Railway shares were neglected, the only sales being in Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank at 119.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$1000 Pa 6s W L cp	101¾	200	Reading	...s10 48-94
$2000 City 6s, N	...is.	300	do	...is. 860. 48¾
2 days	100⅝	300	do	...s5. 49
$1500 do	100⅝	100	do	...b15. 49
$1000 C & A m 6s,'69		100	do	...s30wn. 48¾
b5	94	100	do	...830. 48¾
$500 N Penna 6s	91	100	do	...b5. 49
10000 Leh gold L	92	100	do	...b3. 49
$2000 do	92⅜	100	do	...s30wn. 48¾
90 sh Far & M Bk	119	100	do	...c. 48-94
16 sh Cam & Am	is.	100	do	...s10. 48-94
cash	114¾	1200	do	...is...b3. 49
1 sh Penna R	57⅞	400	do	...b4. 49
90 do	57⅜	200	do	...is.2d. 49
2 do	57⅜	100	do	...s5. 49
87 do	57⅜	100	do	...b30. 49
50 do	57⅛	100	do	...is.b5d. 49
46 do	57⅛	100	do	
20 sh Phil & T R	115	800	do	is.b5d. 49
82 sh Leh V R	54⅝	1400	do	49
100 sh Phil & E R	29⅛	100	do	...c. 49
200 sh Read R	48¾			

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third Street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 117⅛@117⅜; do., 1862, 114⅛@114⅜; do. 1864, 114⅛@114⅜; do. 1865, 114⅛@114⅜; do. 1865, new, 113⅜@113½; do. 1867, do. 113⅜@113½; do. 1868, do., 113⅜@113½; 10-40s, 112⅜@112⅝; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 111⅛@111⅜; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19; Gold, 120@120⅛; Silver, 116@118. Union Pacific R. R. 1st Mort. Bonds, $85@87½; Central Pacific R. R. 1st Mort. Bonds, $960@970; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, $690@710.

JAY COOKE & CO. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 117⅛@117⅜; 5-20s of 1862, 114⅛@115; do., 1864, 114⅛@114⅜; do., 1865 114⅛@114⅜; do., July, 1865, 113⅜@113½; do. do. 1867, 113⅜@113½; do. 1868, 113⅜@113½; 10-40s, 112⅜@112⅝; Cur. 6s, 111⅛@111⅜. Gold, 119⅞.

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & CO., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 117⅛@117⅜; 5-20s of 1862, 114⅛@114⅜; do. 1864, 114⅛@114⅜; do. 1865, 114⅛@114⅜; do., July, 1865, 113⅜@113½; do., July, 1867, 113⅜@113½; do. July, 1868, 113⅜@113½; 6s, 10-40, 112⅜@112⅝; U. S. Pacific RR. Cur. 6s, 111⅛@111⅜. Gold, 120@120⅛.

THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

From the N. Y. Herald.

"The very pacific character of the news from Paris this morning and some sales under the rule for the account of a small firm unable to meet their engagements led to a decline in gold, which did not prevail, however, throughout the day, but was followed by a reaction in which the premium recovered to the opening price. The earliest sale at the board was at 120¾, from which point the price declined to 120, when the suspension of Mr. C. F. Fearing, of the firm of E. S. Fearing & Co., was made known, and about half a million of gold was sold out 'under the rule.' Considering the fact that the failure was for about only a half per cent. on the amount just specified—a loss in reality of only a few thousand dollars—the 'bears' were very plucky to sell the market or the 'bulls' were greatly frightened over a trivial bankruptcy. However, the market was naturally heavy, owing to the long dullness, and hence, easily broke to 119¾, which it just barely touched. The carrying rate, to-day, being quite low, with a number of transactions at that, suggests that the 'shorts' put out a good line yesterday in expectation of some depressing news. They proved to be right and have been very successful for a brief operation. Indeed, the operators who were 'short' could well afford to have the bankrupts announce their failure, and could easily pay them their alleged losses from the profits of the two days' speculation. From the point last mentioned the market rallied on the purchases of the 'bears' to cover, and the rise as late in the afternoon sharply assisted by the news that Senator Sumner had introduced a bill to accord to the Cuban patriots belligerent rights without delay.

"Borrowers on call, with pledge of prime collaterals, have no difficulty in finding accommodation at five per cent. Large amounts continue to be left with the leading Government dealers at four per cent. Among the stock houses, however, the rate ranges from five to six per cent., with a greater number of transactions at the latter figure. Stock operators are always content to pay anything up to the full legal rate. As the stock brokers are seldom disposed to 'shin' the street for easier engagements, they are the more generous class of borrowers; hence loans on pledge of stocks are generally above the real market, unless there is so much competition among lenders as to force a decline in the interest rate. Commercial paper is in active request at six to eight per cent. for the choice grades of double name acceptances. Prime single names are current at seven to eight per cent. Foreign exchange was fairly active for Saturday's steamer, and rates were a shade firmer, but without change in figures. Prime bankers' sixty-day sterling bills were quoted 108¾@109. The market has to encounter the competition of a free supply of commercial bills drawn against cotton, the shipments of which are unusually extensive, while the crop promises an excess of at least half a million bales over last year's yield.

"The inactivity of the Government market continued in the earlier hours of business. Under the lower range of the gold market and with the memory of the heavy offerings by leading dealers at the Sub-Treasury yesterday prices fell off and the market became heavy. Here some of the Government houses were large buyers, and as gold happened to become strong and active the market went against the sellers. The indications are that as some of the largest houses in the street are on opposite sides of the movements in Governments, an interesting struggle may be looked for, together with a dissipation of the monotony which has of late characterized the market."

Philadelphia Trade Report.

SATURDAY, Feb. 12.—The Flour market is steady, but there is not much activity, there being very little demand, except from the home consumers, who purchased a few hundred barrels, including superfine at $4·25@4·50; extras at $4·62½@4·75; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family at $5@5·75, the latter rate for choice; Pennsylvania do. do. at $5@5·50; Indiana and Ohio do. do. at $5·25@6·25; and fancy brands at $6·50@7·50, according to quality. Rye Flour sells at $4·75 ₰ barrel.

There is but little activity in the Wheat market, and only small sales of Pennsylvania red were reported at $1·24@1·26. Rye may be quoted at 98c. ₰ bushel for Western and Pennsylvania. Corn is in fair request, and prices are steady. Sales of 5000 bushels new yellow at 87@93c. Oats are unchanged; Small sales of Western and Pennsylvania at 53@55c. 5000 bushels Canada Barley sold on private terms.

Bark—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at $30 ₰ ton.

Seeds—Cloverseed is less active. Small sales at $8@8·12½. Timothy and Flaxseed are nominal.

Whisky is active. 370 barrels Western iron-bound sold at 98c., and 150 barrels wood-bound do. at 97c.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

(*By Telegraph.*)

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—Arrived, steamships Westphalia, from Hamburg; City of Mexico, from Havana; and Java, from Liverpool.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....FEBRUARY 12

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....43 | 11 A. M.....48 | 2 P. M.....49

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Hunter, Harding, Providence. D. S. Stetson & Co.

Schr Chas. E. Jackson, Cullen, Cambridge, Day, Huddell & Co.

Schr John Stroup, Crawford, Cambridgeport, do.

ARRIV

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

FUNERAL HONORS.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

One of Dr. Southey's forgotten eclogues begins with, "Whom are they ushering from the world, with all this long parade and pomp of death?"—and from the response it appears that the funeral is that of an alderman who died worth his plum. Those of our readers who have a taste for such grimly brilliant displays have found full descriptions in our columns of the honors paid upon this side of the ocean to the dust of George Peabody. For our own part, as taste is licensed, we cannot but regret that the obsequies of this excellent and generous man were not conducted with something less of parade, and with observances more indicative of his peaceful and private career. The stately ship-of-war, the little fleet of armed vessels which floated in attendance, the thunderous salutes which poured from "the adamantine lips" of gigantic ordnance, the scenic arrangement of the chamber of state—are we wrong in the suggestion that these are not tributes which would have commended themselves to the simple tastes of the departed merchant, could he have foreseen them? Those of his last thoughts which were not given to the amelioration of the condition of the poor, were bestowed upon more than princely projects for the cultivation of the human intellect; and a train of school-children following the bier as mourners would have been far more appropriate than bristling regiments of infantry moving with the precision of battle array, as if they were following to the sepulchre a master of the bloody art of war. It is a singular proof either of the poverty of our resources or the perversion of our taste, that we are unable to project and carry out public displays, even of the more peaceful character, without a profuse and most inappropriate waste of gunpowder. If Mr. George Peabody had been the hero of battles-royal by sea, or of great and decisive engagements by land, the etiquette of his profession would have required his companions-in-arms to pay him the usual professional tribute. But the excellent man was a dealer in stocks. It would have made no difference, we suppose, in the display, if he had been a poet.

If some stranger unacquainted with the truth had seen "the funeral car" which was used at Portland, a miracle of sombre magnificence, fourteen feet long and seven feet wide, ten feet high, draped with black broadcloth, and with black velvet, silver-fringed, decorated with white tassels and black rosettes, and surmounted by a stuffed eagle, the whole being drawn by "six magnificent horses caparisoned in black to their feet,"—if a stranger had seen this, and heard the salvos thundering from fort and arsenal; and if this observer had been told that this was the funeral pageant of a distinguished man, would he for a moment have surmised that these were honors paid to "a distinguished philanthropist?" Nor would his wonder at the pomp without have been lessened by the pomp within—the great hall from which the light of the blessed sun was excluded, its walls black with heavy hangings, its ceiling supporting a sable canopy, while the inscriptions are a Latin scrap from Sallust, and another Latin scrap from Terence, with two more Latin scraps from nobody in particular. The catafalque upon which the bones of the old philanthropist were laid was a marvel of upholstery. And finally the railway car which carried Mr. Peabody's remains to his little native village was a more mournfully magnificent vehicle than any which ever before moved over the iron road.

There was not one of these honors, so they had been appropriate, which the least genial man would have grudged to the memory of the great and charitable merchant; but we must be pardoned for thinking that to a great extent they lacked sobriety, and must have been distasteful to deep and genuine feeling. If ever a good man deserved honors not in the least theatrical, as little as possible conventional, that man was George Peabody. The Greeks would have wreathed his coffin with the brightest of flowers and carried it upon its last journey, with many a song of triumphant and hopeful significance.

We venture upon these remarks mainly because we deeply revere the character of Mr. Peabody, and fully appreciate the excellence of his example. In an age of profuse generosity, his imperial largesse, bestowed by his living hand, dwarfs all the mortuary gifts in ecclesiastical history, and makes many a celebrated bequest small by comparison. Men are not common who, having spent long years in the accumulation of wealth, devote their last days to its lavish expenditure. Apart from the great foundations which will preserve his name, Mr. Peabody will be remembered as almost the originator of a new system of public munificence. The miser dies with his gold greedily clutched, leaving heirs to wrangle over it and the law to waste it, and the next generation will forget his name. Mr. Peabody will be remembered as one free from a frequent infirmity of old age, who divested himself of millions, and went, comparatively a poor man, to the tomb.

"A MAGAZINE MYSTERY."

From the N. Y. World.

Captain Mayne Reid, who is very well and very creditably known as the author of numerous melodramatic relations of moving accidents by flood and field, has lately appeared in the new character of the projector and conductor of a magazine, of the existence of which we imagine many of our readers are now for the first time apprised. The name of it was *Onward*, and it has been conducted so rapidly onward that in the February number it gives up the ghost, having flickered fitfully for fourteen months.

To Captain Mayne Reid this untoward consummation is not only lamentable, but inexplicable. It strikes him with wonder that a publication which had the advantage not only of his contribution, but of his management, should thus early die, and make no sign upon the politics or the society of the country and the age in which it appeared. Why is this thus? "Why," says Captain Mayne Reid, in the hour of his agony—"why has *Onward* not received public support?" And to this question he asks—nay, he "demands"—from the universe in general an "explanation." He has tried, he knows he has, to do his readers good. He has tried to give them "teachings," and to "inculcate" in them a "faith." And yet they have refrained from buying his magazine with an unanimity and a persistency which, it seems to him, can only have been born in spite, and which he can only view with profound and simple disgust.

What renders it still more strange, in the view of Captain Mayne Reid, is that the press has uttered a "paean of unpaid praise" in his behalf. And he cites some sixteen pages of notices from the provincial press, which all concur to praise him, from the *Aroostook Pioneer* in Maine and the *Canajoharie State Radit* in New York, to the *St. John the Baptist Pioneer* in Louisiana, the *Shakopee Argus* in Minnesota, and the *Silver Mountain Chronicle* in California.

Some natural tears must be dropped, of course, over the intimely death of even an infant magazine by the author of its being, and some astonishment may also be permitted to mingle with one's sorrow. But the projectors of most magazines indulge their wonder and their grief in silence. That Captain Mayne Reid refuses to "eat his heart alone," but, contrariwise, wears it upon his sleeve for editorial daws to peck at, argues an unusual degree of ingenuousness in him; and our notion of that characteristic is enhanced when we see him gravely quoting the puffs of the provincial press as evidences of merit. It does not, we assure him, afford the least basis of hope for a magazine that the *Schevenus Monitor* should pronounce it to be "just the work for the gentleman, the lady, and the scholar;" that the *Wapakoneta Union* should assert it to be "one of the finest illustrated magazines of the land;" that the *Oquawka Spectator* should commend it for being "a beautiful magazine and the contents excellent;" that the *Dowagiac Republican* should "consider it superior to any magazine we receive;" or even that the *Waupaca Criterion* should test it and find "the literary matter of the first order—its tone high."

Captain Mayne Reid's mistake seems to have been in supposing that because he could write popular stories he could conduct a popular magazine. The two require entirely different and, to some extent, incompatible qualifications. One of the three things which, in the view of Sydney Smith, every Englishman believed himself competent to do was to "edit a newspaper." Though the complication and extension of journalism since his time have dispelled this dream, every educated Englishman, and every educated American as well, still clings to the fond faith that he could edit a magazine, which is a simpler business to look at, and that he could evolve from his inner consciousness an ideal magazine far better than the best actual one. Every little while such a being endeavors to carry his notions into practice. But the amateur magazine editor and his money are soon parted. The magazine fails—not necessarily from its intrinsic demerits, but from its failure to hit the taste of the time—and its conductor is smitten with wonder like the wonder of Captain Mayne Reid. The history of magazines is strewn with such wrecks.

We are inclined to think that there are not more than three profitable magazines in this country. *Harper's* is the most successful; and it is so not because it is written for by the ablest men, but merely because it is the best edited. It understands its audience better than any other. Like the aquaria of the lamented Barnum, "it amuse and instruct." And its amusement and instruction are both conveyed in so lively and lucid a way as to be quite intelligible to the average American mind. The *Atlantic* aims higher, and contains more articles by men of name. The names sell the magazine; but it is notable that not one of them has been won through the magazine, though it has been established for more than ten years, and that, except what is contributed by these few habitual writers to it, its contents are selected with wretched taste. The *Galaxy* has the advantage over either of the others of not being really or ostensibly so mere a tender to a publishing-house. It has published many striking articles; and its most conspicuous defect, its inequality in merit, may be expected to disappear as its age increases. *Putnam's*, under the new and capable management of Parke Godwin, may reasonably be looked for to show some gleams of its ancient fire, and to attract to it the contributions of those brilliant writers who made its first series the most entertaining magazine ever published in this country.

Real and rigid editing is what mainly makes the difference in this department between success and failure. The editor of a magazine ought not to content himself with merely looking over what contributions it may please Providence to send him, correcting copy, and picking the rubbish out of the flotsam and jetsam thrown upon his shores. He ought to exercise such a control as shall insure every prominent topic of full treatment, and make his magazine a symmetrical whole, and not "a fortuitous concourse of atoms." This demands a special aptitude and a special training. And it was in the absence in themselves of that aptitude and that training that Captain Mayne Reid and many others in his predicament may find the explanation of their fate.

DRUNKENNESS ABATING.

From the Baltimore American.

There is at the present time a more cheering indication of the progress of temperance in the matter of strong drink than has been the case for years. In all parts of the country we observe movements that are hopeful and promising. Heretofore temperance societies have been formed mostly of temperate people, and but few of their members would drink even if they belonged to no society. They have labored earnestly, but not in the right direction. They have held their meetings and discoursed upon the evils of intemperance mostly to those who are fully convinced of its destructive effects on the human system. They have not associated with moderate drinkers, who are the most dangerous class, but have rather sought for the confirmed sots for whom there is no redemption. They have endeavored to rescue men who may be drawn off from their folly for a brief period, but who are sure to return to it as the hog to its wallow. Those who have watched the confirmed drunkard ought to know that in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred a permanent reclamation is impossible. The fact is that the sooner such people die the better it is for themselves, for their families, and for all connected with them, and probably for their own souls. The experience of the various drunkards' asylums proves this, and the sooner the moderate drinker is convinced that he is gradually approaching the period when he will become a confirmed and unredeemable sot, the better it will be for the success of the temperance cause.

True, some men may be able to restrain their appetite for liquor within reasonable bounds, and continue through life to be moderate drinkers. But every such moderate drinker, by his example, tempts others to take an occasional drink who have not the power to control their appetites. He is constantly inviting his friends to take a social glass, and oftentimes thinks it a good joke to make them tipsy. But if he will only examine the daily lists of deaths in the papers, he will find that almost one-third of his male acquaintances have shortened their lives, if they have not met a sudden death, by endeavoring to follow his example as a moderate drinker.

The fact is that one-half the drunkards in the world have to blame their fathers and mothers for their downfall. The parading of liquor on their sideboards, the drinking of it at their tables, and the free access of their children to it lays the foundation of the appetite, which grows with their growth, and strengthens with their strength. They sip it with sugar and water in their childhood, and grow up with the idea that it is manly to drink and be merry. They also are impressed with the conviction that the man who will not accept an invitation to drink is a dolt, and that he who will not invite every friend he meets to take a glass with him is a niggard of his money. They should be taught that a man who tempts another to drink is a fool, and that he who refuses to partake of that which will destroy both soul and body is wise in his day and generation.

The favorable indications to which we allude are not the formation of societies, but a gradual breaking down of the prejudices of education on this question of drinking. The numerous deaths that are constantly occurring from intemperance are having the effect of convincing men that it is now dangerous to drink even moderately. The liquors that our forefathers imbibed had not such a killing effect as the liquors of the present day. They did not "steal away the brain" or sap the foundations of health with such rapidity as the stuffs that are now labelled brandy and whisky. Two or three glasses over night did not cause an aching head and a fevered breath next morning, nor did it occasion that longing for more which now invariably follows excessive indulgence. They could drink moderately, or even occasionally to excess, without becoming sots, but the liquors of the present generation sap both the brain and heart, and make a drivelling dotard of the strong man. We know quite a number who are now approaching premature death, and several others who have staggered into a drunkard's grave during the past year, who ten years ago were strong and hearty men, confident in the belief that they could always control their growing appetites. They were good husbands and fathers, drove their own carriages, kept fast horses, were prosperous business men, and excellent members of society. Liquor, however, soon destroyed their business capacities, led to the waste of their means and the destitution of their families. Some of them are now dead; the others are following rapidly in their wake. They are beyond reclamation, and we are satisfied, from a lifetime observation, that they are not the parties to be looked to by those who would advance the cause of temperance. They will do to point the moderate drinker to as a warning of the fate which sooner or later awaits him. They are practical illustrations of the evils of strong drink, but as well might you attempt to cure the palsy or restore the consumptive as to permanently cure the man who has been inoculated with the worst form of drunkenness.

Let fathers and mothers take this matter in hand, and keep it away from their houses. They are committing a sin of the most grievous character when they familiarize their children with its use, or set them an example which they are sure to follow. So also with their guests and visitors. If they were to come to your houses drunk you would consider it a great outrage, but how much greater is the offense on your part when you endeavor to send them home to their families intoxicated! This false idea of hospitality is being broken down, and we know of fifty families in Baltimore that braved public opinion by refusing to set liquor before their visitors on Christmas and New Year's. We predict that the example of this fifty will be followed by hundreds at the close of the present year amid the festivities of the holiday season.

THE SUBMARINE CABLE TO ASIA.

From the N. Y. Times.

The Committee on Commerce has reported without amendment the bill to encourage telegraphic communication between the Eastern and Western hemispheres, or, in other words, the Pacific cable bill. The project itself is an old one, antedating the purchase of Alaska, and indeed begun, we believe, before the first Atlantic cable was laid. In its original shape, however, it relied more on the land route than at present. In those earlier days of submarine telegraphy, the chances of failure in long ocean lines, and the losses which failure involved, induced engineers to plan the shortest possible submarine routes, no matter what additional and costly land connections might have to be added. The tempting proximity of the Northwestern corner of this continent to the Northeastern corner of Asia was therefore one of the chief inducements for an experiment in that region, and expensive explorations have been made for a new line of telegraph to run along the coast through Washington Territory, British Columbia, and a part of Russian America, and thence across to Siberia, and again down the opposite Pacific shore.

All this is changed now. The ocean is perhaps the cheaper route. No Pacific "telegraph plateau," we believe, has been mapped out with the accuracy claimed for the similar Atlantic bed; and, in a new ocean, with unknown elements entering into the problem, there will still be something doubtful and experimental in the task. But, on the other hand, that old element of uncertainty as to whether any telegraphic wire could be successfully worked when submerged hundreds or thousands of miles exposed to ocean currents and to chemical and mechanical changes, has long since been removed. We find, therefore, that though a long line of telegraph was originally projected, and partly built through British Columbia, this forms no part of the new enterprise.

The bill reported by Mr. Corbett provides that the starting point for the cable shall be south of Cape San Juan, in Washington Territory. The line which the American and Asiatic Telegraph Company originally estimated, and to which substantially, we presume, they still adhere, was about 5000 miles long. But the islands of the Pacific offer a great advantage in breaking this long line; and in this respect the enterprise is less hazardous, so far as the establishment of the line is concerned, than its Atlantic predecessors. The distance from San Francisco to Cape San Juan, in Washington Territory, is 700 miles, and this part of the line is already built. There begins the ocean cable proper, which, proceeding northwesterly, finds its first station at Sitka, a distance of 630 miles. Thence proceeding due west 500 miles, it touches Kodiak, where we have, or lately had, a military post. Thence, stretching southwesterly along the Alaska peninsula and the Aleutian group of islands 450 miles, it touches Oonalaska. From that point it leaves American islands behind, and 660 miles to the west, reaches the Island of Attou, and with 650 miles more, Urup, the latter on the Asiatic shore. Another stretch of 300 miles carries it to Hakodadi, in Japan, where its mission proper as an ocean cable may be said to end. But, with a northerly move of 200 miles, it reaches Poseyat, where, on the mainland of Asia, it will connect with a branch, already built, of that great Russian overland route which continues to the mouth of the Amoor river. From Poseyat a southerly trend of 650 miles (also submarine) carries the cable to Nagasaki, whence an easterly branch may continue 600 miles to Yokohama, and a westerly one of 450 to Shanghae, the latter to connect with the East India Telegraph Company's line, so encircling the globe.

These were the stations, we say, and these the distances estimated a year or more ago, and if they have been or shall be slightly changed, it can only be in the way of improvement. Even as they are, it is clear that no distance between adjacent points in the long line is greater than seven hundred miles, which is a trifle in ocean telegraphy. And again, it is clear that the strict trans-Pacific course—say from San Juan to Hakodadi, is only 3190 miles in length, while that from Sitka to Japan is only 2490. It is evident that the project is perfectly practicable, and that it need not be long before we have daily news here in New York from Japan and China, as we have it now from England and California.

LET THE NEGRO ALONE.

From the N. Y. Sun.

The negro, having got his thirteenth, his fourteenth, and his fifteenth amendments to the Constitution, ought soon to disappear from the theatre of Federal politics as a star actor, and hereafter figure only on the local boards of the Southern States.

Mr. Wendell Phillips wants Congress to give the negro land. But he can get land enough for nothing under the existing Homestead acts. If he has scruples about obtaining it at so cheap a rate, he can pay a dollar and a quarter an acre for it under the old statutes. But he wants land in the South. Well, we doubt not the great land owners of that section will sell him all he desires at low rates, or even give it to him, provided he will vote the Democratic ticket. This bargain will be very likely to be entered into to a moderate extent, and may prove remunerative to both the contracting parties.

Mr. Sumner wants the United States to provide schools for the Southern negroes. We presume Congress will do nothing of the sort. It is important for all classes that the freedmen should enjoy the privilege of common schools, and no class will appreciate this fact more highly than the large property holders of that part of the Union. They will no doubt soon establish a system of schools adapted to the needs of a portion of their population in whose enlightenment and good conduct they have a greater stake than the citizens of any other section of the country. Of course the South will not object to the educational benefactions of the North, whether they come in the shape of money or teachers, and, doubtless, after the lapse of time has soothed the prejudices of the present hour, they will welcome both.

There are but two things that can hereafter make the agitation of negro questions a disturbing element in politics, and especially in national contests. It is the ostentatious attempt on the one hand to confer upon the negro special privileges, thus inflaming the prejudices of large masses of white citizens; and, on the other hand, the persistent effort to deprive him of the rights he has already obtained, thus summoning his friends to the rescue, and arousing the opposition of that large conservative class who will frown upon efforts to reopen issues which have once been closed.

The patriotic mode of hereafter treating the entire series of controversies which sprang from the bitter root of slavery, is for both political parties and all classes of citizens to let the negro alone.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

HER MAJESTY CHAMPAGNE.

DUNTON & LUSSON.

215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE IS solicited to the following very Choice Wines, etc., for sale by

DUNTON & LUSSON,
215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

CHAMPAGNES.—Agents for her Majesty, Duc de Montebello, Carte Bleue, Carte Blanche, and Charles Farre's Grand Vin Eugenie, and Vin Imperial, M. Kleeman & Co., of Mayence, Sparkling Moselle and RHINE WINES.
MADEIRAS.—Old Island, South Side Reserve.
SHERRIES.—F. Rudolphe, Amontillado, Topaz, Vallette, Pale and Golden Bar, Crown, etc.
PORTS.—Vinho Velho Real, Vallette, and Crown.
CLARETS.—Promis Aine & Cie., Montferrand and Bordeaux, Clarets and Sauterne Wines
GIN.—"Meder Swan."
BRANDIES.—Hennessey, Otard, Dupuy & Co.'s various vintages. 4 5

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,

Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Streets.

Importers of
BRANDIES, WINES, GIN, OLIVE OIL, ETC.,
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
For the sale of
PURE OLD RYE, WHEAT, AND BOURBON WHISKIES. 5 28 2p5

CARSTAIRS' OLIVE OIL—AN INVOICE of the above for sale by CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
5 28 2p5 Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Sts.

WILLIAM ANDERSON & CO., DEALERS in Fine Whiskies, No. 6 North SOOOND Street, Philadelphia

FURNITURE.

FINE FURNITURE.

DANIEL M. KARCHER,

Nos. 236 and 238 South SECOND St.

A LARGE AND SPLENDID STOCK ON HAND, FOR WHICH EXAMINATION IS RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED 2 3 thstu4mrp

RICHMOND & CO.,

FIRST-CLASS

FURNITURE WAREROOMS,

No. 45 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

EAST SIDE, ABOVE CHESNUT,

11 6 tf PHILADELPHIA.

BUY YOUR FURNITURE AND BUY YOUR BEDDING.

THE GREAT AMERICAN

is without a rival, is without a rival, being the Finest, Cheapest, and Largest stocked Furniture and Bedding Warehouse in this city, and its prices being wholesale to all. You can save at least 20 per cent. on any purchases you may make at our establishment. And our prices being One Price, makes it the leading store in the business.
GREAT AMERICAN LARGE NEW BUILDING
No. 1[illegible] MARKET Street. 1 27 1m

LOST.

WHEREAS, A CERTIFICATE, NO. 79, issued February 8, 1840, in the name of JOHN L. PASSMORE, for Ten Shares of the Capital Stock of the Merchants' Hotel Company, has been lost or mislaid, all persons are hereby cautioned against negotiating said certificate, as application has this day been made for issuing a new one. 2 10 thstu12t*

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.—A New Course of Lectures, as delivered at the New York Museum of Anatomy, embracing the subjects:—How to Live, and What to Live for; Youth, Maturity, and Old Age; Manhood Generally Reviewed; The Cause of Indigestion; Flatulence and Nervous Diseases Accounted For; Marriage Philosophically Considered, etc. etc. Pocket volumes containing these Lectures will be forwarded, post paid, on receipt of 25 cents, by addressing W. A. LEARY, JR., S. E. corner of FIFTH and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia. 6 8

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 25, 1870.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held on TUESDAY, the 15th day of February, 1870, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Hall of the Assembly Buildings, S. W. corner of TENTH and CHESNUT Streets, Philadelphia.
The Annual Election for Directors will be held on MONDAY, the 7th day of March, 1870, at the Office of the Company, No. 238 S. THIRD Street.
1 25 3w JOSEPH LESLEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
PHILADELPHIA, January 31, 1870.
Certificates of the Mortgage Loan of this Company, due March 1, 1870, will be paid to holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on presentation at this office on and after that date, from which time interest will cease. S. SHEPHERD,
1 31 mwf3t Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO., Office, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 23, 1869.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.
The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed on FRIDAY, the 31st instant, and reopened on TUESDAY January 11, 1870.
A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State taxes, payable in CASH, on and after January 17, 1870, to the holders thereof as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 31st instant. All payable at this office. All orders for dividend must be witnessed and stamped. S. BRADFORD,
12 22 60t Treasurer.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.
THE CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL will be closed, for repairs to a lock, on MONDAY MORNING, the 7th of February, 1870, and opened for navigation in a few days thereafter, due notice of which will be given.
HENRY V. LESLEY, Secretary.
Philadelphia, Jan. 27, 1870. 1 27 dt13F

THE PARHAM SEWING MACHINE Company's New Family Sewing Machines are most emphatically pronounced to be that great desideratum so long and anxiously looked for, in which all the essentials of a perfect machine are combined.
1 29 No. 704 CHESNUT Street.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.
CAPITAL, £3,000,000.
SABINE, ALLEN & BULLES, Agents,
2 FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

COLD WEATHER DOES NOT CHAP or roughen the skin after using WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERINE TABLET OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERINE. Its daily use makes the skin delicately soft and beautiful. Sold by all druggists.
R. S. G. A. WRIGHT,
2 45 No. 624 CHESNUT Street.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of NITROUS OXIDE, OR LAUGHING GAS. And devote their whole time and practice to extracting teeth without pain.
Office, EIGHTH and WALNUT Streets. 11 3

DR. F. R. THOMAS, THE LATE OPERator of the Colton Dental Association, is now the only one in Philadelphia who devotes his entire time and practice to extracting teeth, absolutely without pain, by fresh nitrous oxide gas. Office, 911 WALNUT St. 1 3m

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH cures all delicate disorders in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change in diet, and no inconvenience. It is pleasant in taste and odor, immediate in its action, and free from all injurious properties. 1 28

HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT BUCHU is the Great Diuretic. HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA is the Great Blood Purifier. Both are prepared according to rules of Pharmacy and Chemistry, and are the most active that can be made. 1 23

FOR NON-RETENTION OR INCONtinence of Urine, irritation, inflammation, or ulceration of the bladder, or kidneys, diseases of the prostate glands, stone in the bladder, calculus, gravel or brick-dust deposits, and all diseases of the bladder, kidneys, and dropsical swellings, use HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU. 1 13

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU gives health and vigor to the frame and bloom to the pallid cheek. Debility is accompanied by many alarming symptoms, and, if no treatment is submitted to, consumption, insanity, or epileptic fits ensue. 1 18

ENFEEBLED AND DELICATE CONstitutions, of both sexes, use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. It will give brisk and energetic feelings, and enable you to sleep well. 1 21

THE GLORY OF MAN IS STRENGTH. —Therefore the nervous and debilitated should immediately use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. 1 24

MANHOOD AND YOUTHFUL VIGOR are regained by HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU 1 36

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU is pleasant in taste and odor, free from all injurious properties, and immediate in its action. 1 15

TAKE NO MORE UNPLEASANT AND unsafe remedies for unpleasant and dangerous diseases. Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH. 1 28

SHATTERED CONSTITUTIONS RESTORED by HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. 1 28

LUMBER.

1870 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1870

1870 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1870

1870 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1870

1870 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1870

1870 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1870

1870 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1870

1870 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1870

1870 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1870

1870 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. 1870
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
11 4 No. 2000 SOUTH Street.

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—1 COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES. 1 COMMON BOARDS. 1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS. WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS. YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS. 1¼ and 4½ SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES. HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES. PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY. Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALZ,
11 24 6m FIFTEENTH and STILES Streets.

LUMBER UNDER COVER ALWAYS DRY.

Walnut, White Pine, Yellow Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, Shingles, etc., always on hand at low rates.
WATSON & GILLINGHAM,
9 26 No. 924 RICHMOND Street, 18th ward.

WIRE WORK.

GALVANIZED and Painted WIRE GUARDS, store fronts and windows, for factory and warehouse windows, for churches and cellar windows.
IRON and WIRE RAILINGS, for balconies, offices cemetery and garden fences.
Liberal allowance made to Contractors, Builders and Carpenters. All orders filled with promptness and work guaranteed.
ROBERT WOOD & CO.,
s mthstu6m No. 1136 RIDGE Avenue Phila.

SEWING MACHINES.

THE AMERICAN

Combination Button-Hole AND SEWING MACHINE

Is now admitted to be far superior to all others as a Family Machine. The SIMPLICITY, EASE and CERTAINTY with which it operates, as well as the uniform excellence of its work, throughout the entire range of sewing, in

Stitching, Hemming, Felling, Tucking, Cording, Braiding, Quilting, Gathering and Sewing on, Overseaming, Embroidering on the Edge, and its Beautiful Button-Hole and Eyelet Hole Work,

Place it unquestionably far in advance of any other similar invention.
This is the only new family machine that embodies any Substantial Improvement upon the many old machines in the market.

It Certainly has no Equal.

It is also admirably adapted to manufacturing purposes on all kinds of fabrics.
Call and see it operate—and get samples of the work.

We have also for sale our "PLAIN AMERICAN," a beautiful family machine, at a Reduced Price. This machine does all that is done on the Combination except the Overseaming and Button-hole work.

Office and Salesrooms,

S. W. Corner Eleventh and Chesnut,

1 27 thstu3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

THE NEW PARHAM

IS UNDOUBTEDLY

THE STRONGEST AND LIGHTEST,

The Best and Most Perfect Finished.

Its movements as Speedy and as Light as any other Machine.
It uses a Straight Needle,
Making a tight Lock-Stitch
That cannot be Unravelled.
Perfectly fair upon both sides
It has the new Needle-holder.
No springing or bending of the Needle
In changing from coarse to fine,
Thereby avoiding all dropped or missed Stitches.
It uses the celebrated Shuttle Carrier.
No Race or Groove employed.
No Soiling or Oiling of the Thread.
No Friction or Wearing of the Shuttle
THE LARGEST PIECE OF WORK WILL PASS UNDER IT.
IT WILL SEW THE FINEST AND MOST DELICATE FABRIC WITHOUT THE USE OF PAPER UNDERNEATH.
IT WILL SEW THE HEAVIEST BEAVER CLOTH OR LINEN DUCK WITH LINEN THREAD, MARSEILLES, PIQUE AND ENGLISH LASTINGS, PASS OVER SEAMS OR TURN CORNERS PERFECTLY
IT WILL HEM, FELL, BRAID, CORD, QUILT TUCK AND GATHER.

THE PARHAM COMPANY'S NEW Family Sewing Machine

IS FULLY WARRANTED IN EVERY PARTICULAR

SOLD ON EASY TERMS.

Office and Salesroom,

No. 704 CHESNUT St.,

1 29 PHILADELPHIA

GOODS FOR THE LADIES.

GRAND OPENING OF SPRING FASHIONS

IN

Imported Paper Patterns,

TUESDAY, MARCH 1, 1870.

The old established and only reliable Paper Pattern Dress and Cloak Making Emporium.
Dresses made to fit with ease and elegance in 24 hours' notice.
MRS. M. A. BINDER'S recent visit to Paris enables her to receive Fashions, Trimmings and Fancy Goods superior to anything in this country.
New in design. Moderate in price.
A perfect system of Dress Cutting taught.
Cutting, Basting, Pinking.
Fashion Books and Goffering Machines for sale.
Sets of Patterns for Merchants and Dress Makers now ready, at

MRS. M. A. BINDER'S, 1101,

N. W. Corner Eleventh and Chesnut.

Carefully note the name and number, to avoid being deceived. 6 8 smwm3

HOSIERY, ETC.

NOW OPEN AT HOFMANN'S HOSIERY STORE,

No. 9 NORTH EIGHTH STREET.

GENTS' WHITE WOOL SHIRTS,
GENTS' WHITE WOOL DRAWERS,
GENTS' SCARLET WOOL SHIRTS,
GENTS' SCARLET WOOL DRAWERS,
GENTS' MERINO SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
LADIES' MERINO VESTS,
LADIES' MERINO DRAWERS,
LADIES' CASSIMERE VESTS,
CHILDREN'S MERINO UNDERWEAR,
GENTS' COTTON SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
LADIES' COTTON VESTS AND DRAWERS,
Also, a very large assortment of Yarns for knitting COTTON WOOL, AND MERINO HOSIERY.

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY,
JOHN T. BAILEY,
S. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets, Philadelphia.
DEALER IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
4 25 Also, WOOL SACKS.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—John Tilman, colored, aged 20 years, residing at No. 710 Laurel street, was admitted to the Pennsylvania Hospital yesterday, with his skull fractured by being struck by a colored man, whose name is supposed to be William Atkinson.

—The treasurer of the Hebrew charity ball, Mr. A. Hart, states that the net proceeds of the ball amounted to $4954·80, which, by the managers, was thus distributed:—To the Society of the United Hebrew Charities, $2250; to the Jewish Hospital Association, $1750; to the Jewish Foster Home, $500; to the Hebrew Education Society, $454·80.

—The committee selected to try the contest of H. Brinton Coxe to the seat of Alexander L. Hodgdon, met yesterday in Select Council Chamber. Mr. Thomas A. Barlow presided.

The answer of the respondent was read, which denies the allegations of the petition, and further sets forth that in the First division some two hundred fraudulent votes were taken by the election officers and counted for the contestant, and that by a riot at 12 o clock citizens were driven from the polls, and respondent in consequence thereof lost from 40 or 50 votes that would have been cast for him, and requested that the vote after 12 o'clock be thrown out, and that the ballot-box of the Seventh division had been in the hands of a mob, and that the votes it contained should not be counted.

Messrs. George Eno, John W. Baker, and Henry McIntyre were examined as witnesses, and the case was brought to a close. The respondent refused to call any witnesses.

—The committee selected to try the contest of Alexander J. Diamond to the seat of W. W. Watt, in the State Senate, from the First district, Hon. James L. Graham presiding, met last night in parlor C, Continental Hotel.

Alexander J. Kyle testified that he was the Return Judge for the Twenty-sixth ward; the vote was called off by wards, and not by divisions; the vote of the divisions he took to the Board of Return Judges, and they were handed to the President; knew of nothing wrong until he heard of it in the afternoon.

N. V. B. Stafford testified that he was the Return Judge of the Third ward; the result of the vote in the Twenty-sixth ward, as read off by the President of the Board of Return Judges, was so different from that certified from the Prothonotary's office, that he took a copy of it; the vote of the Third and Fourth divisions on the return as read by the President was in the former 59 for Diamond and 345 for Watt, and in the latter 88 for Diamond and 355 for Watt; these votes were counted in and on the general result Mr. Watt got his ticket.

Mr. Cassidy then stated that they had proven that in the Third division Diamond received 159 votes and Watt 245 votes, and in the Fourth division Diamond received 188 votes and Watt 255; but when the returns reached the Board of Judges they were altered as testified, making a difference of 400 votes.

Thomas Cloney testified that he was the Republican judge for the Second ward. He then corroborated the preceding witnesses as to returns for the Third and Fourth divisions of the Twenty-sixth ward; and testified further, that Kyle told him that the fraudulent return was made in the Franklin Hose House, but that he did not do it.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 120¼.

—George Rye, of Shenandoah, has been elected Treasurer of Virginia.

—Congressmen Covode and Cessna have gone home to remain until Monday.

—The tariff will not receive any attention from Congress this session, it is said.

—Naturalization is to be made uniform by Congress throughout all the States.

—It is thought the Senate will pass the House bill abolishing "franking" as sent up.

—The bill for the admission of Mississippi was further discussed in the Senate yesterday.

—The President has nominated Thomas T. Wilson, Esq., of Pittsburg, to be Consul at Matamoras.

—Gold and silver discoveries are reported in Harrison county, Ind., and much excitement prevails.

—Commissioner Delano was before the Committee of Ways and Means yesterday on the subject of the revenue.

—Mr. R. B. Swain declines the appointment upon the commission to make the annual assay at the Philadelphia Mint.

—Smallpox and starvation threaten the destruction of the Regan Indians of Montana. Orders have been issued for their relief.

—Gottlieb Bohner and Albert Van Bodenburg, the Peighal murderers, are to be executed at Huntingdon on the 9th of March.

—A lad accidentally shot and killed a young lady cousin at Springfield, Tenn., on Thursday evening. He is now a raving maniac.

—Alexander Gardiner, a negro, was hanged at New Kent Court House, Va., yesterday, for the murder of a lady and her colored servant.

—In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Sherman offered a resolution for the recognition of Cuban belligerency. It was referred to the Foreign Relations Committee.

—On the death of Representative B. F. Hopkins of Wisconsin being announced in Congress yesterday afternoon, both houses adjourned, after the usual resolutions of respect.

—Out of one hundred and five models and patents of mail locks submitted to the Post Office Department, one-half are thrown out from consideration on account of their being too complicated.

—A steamer burst her steam drum near the Sapela Bar, Georgia, and drifted to sea in a gale, carrying with her all her crew and passengers but eight, who swam ashore. A steamer started in search of her this morning

—There is much excitement in Salt Lake City over a forthcoming charter election. The Gentile and Mormon oppositionists assert that the Church party have broken up their meetings. Much genuine alarm is said to prevail among the Gentiles.

—An interesting communication from Secretary Boutwell, with reference to the fur-seal fisheries of Alaska, was sent to the House of Representatives yesterday. He deems the leasing proposition objectionable, and proposes that the Treasury Department carry on the fur-seal business with the natives by means of agents, applying any profits to the improvement of the aborigines. He urges immediate legislation on the subject.

Foreign Affairs.

—Horse racing is again permitted in Rome.

—The shore end of the India telegraph cable has been landed from the Great Eastern at Bombay.

—Mr. Lowe's scheme for reducing the British debt is denounced by the *Times* as an old sinking fund chimera.

—Ecclesiastical discipline and the catechism were under discussion at the last two meetings of the Œcumenical Council.

—Czar Alexander is advised by his Home Secretary to punish recent popular demonstrations by cancelling all the new liberal reforms.

—An extensive conspiracy against the Government is alleged to have been discovered in Paris, and numerous arrests have been made.

—A great increase in the mails and the revenue therefrom is anticipated by the British Postmaster-General, in consequence of the reduction of the postal rates between England and the United States.

CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE.

The Provision Making United States Notes a Legal-tender—A Reminiscence of War Times.

The following letter was written by Chief Justice Chase while Secretary of the Treasury, in 1862, to Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means:—

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Jan. 29, 1862.—Sir:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a resolution of the Committee of Ways and Means referring me to House bill No. 240, and requesting my opinion as to the propriety and necessity of its immediate passage by Congress. The condition of the Treasury certainly renders immediate action on the subject of affording provision for the expenditures of the Government both expedient and necessary. The general provisions of the bill submitted seem to me to be well adapted to the end proposed. There are, however, some points which may, perhaps, be usefully amended.

The provision making United States notes a legal tender has doubtless been well considered by the committee, and their conclusion needs no support from any observation of mine. I think it my duty, however, to say that in respect to this provision my reflections have conducted me to the same conclusion they have reached. It is not unknown to them that I have felt, nor do I wish to conceal that I now feel, a great aversion to making anything but coin a legal tender in payment of debts.

It has been my anxious wish to avoid the necessity of such legislation. It is, however, at present, impossible, in consequence of the large expenditures entailed by the war and the suspension of the banks, to procure sufficient coin for disbursements; and it is therefore become indispensably necessary that we should resort to the issue of United States notes. The making them a legal-tender might, however, still be avoided if the willingness manifested by the people generally, by railroad companies, and by many of the banking institutions to receive and pay them as money in all transactions, were absolutely or practically universal, but unfortunately there are some persons and some institutions which refuse to receive and pay them, and whose action tends, not merely to the unnecessary depreciation of the notes, but to establish a discrimination in business against those in this matter who give a cordial support to the Government, and in favor of those who do not. Such discrimination should, if possible, be prevented, and the provision making the notes a legal-tender, in a great measure, at least, prevents it, by putting all citizens in this respect on the same level both of rights and duties.

The committee doubtless feel the necessity of accompanying this measure by legislation necessary to secure the highest credit as well as largest currency for these notes. This security can be found, in my judgment, by proper provision for funding them in interest-bearing bonds, by well-guarded legislation authorizing banking associations with circulation based on the bonds in which the notes are funded, and by a judicious system of adequate taxation which will not only create a demand for the notes, but by securing the prompt payment of interest, raise and sustain the credit of the bonds. Such legislation, it may be hoped, will divest the legal-tender clause of the bill of injurious tendencies, and secure the earliest possible return to a sound currency of coin and promptly convertible notes. I beg leave to add that vigorous military operations and the unsparing retrenchment of all necessary expenses will also contribute essentially to this desirable end.

I have the honor to be, with very great respect, yours truly, S. P. CHASE.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.
SUN RISES..... 6·58 MOON RISES..... 4·08
SUN SETS..... 5·31 HIGH WATER..... 11·11

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.
D. C. McCAMMON, J. PRICE WETHERILL, GEORGE N. ALLEN, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Tonawanda, Jennings, Savannah, Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.

Bark Imperador, Heard, Pernambuco, Albert F. Damon.

Schr C. A. Jones, Griffin, Cardenas, Warren & Gregg.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Saxon, Sears, 48 hours from Boston, with mdse. and passengers to H. Winsor & Co. Saw brig Herald (before reported), still ashore at Marcus Hook.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Belle of the Sea, Spear, from Guanape to Cowes for orders, put into the outer roads of Pernambuco Jan. 9th short of provisions and water, and sailed again 11th.

Steamship Pioneer, Barrett, hence, at Wilmington, N. C., 9th inst.

Schr Elvie Davis, Hand, hence for Boston, returned to Holmes' Hole 8th inst.

Schr C. E. Elmer, Corson, from Baltimore, at Savannah 7th inst.

Schr Mary Ann, hence, at New Haven 9th inst.

Schr A. H. Edwards, Bartlett, hence, at Savannah, reports having lost boat and carried away foreboom in a NE. gale off Charleston.

Schr Z. Steelman, Adams, at Wilmington, N. C., 9th inst. from New York.

Schr C. S. Grove, Weaver, which cleared at Wilmington, N. C., 1st inst. for New York, put back 8th over the bar, having slipped one of her anchors at sea, her mainboom having got adrift and her wheel broken. The damage being repaired, she probably sailed again on Thursday.

Schr Willie Mowe, which went ashore at Townsend Inlet, N. J., in October last, has been got off the shoals with casks. The Atlantic Submarine Wrecking Company's steamer Rescue was to start for the Inlet on Thursday night to tow the vessel to New York.

Schrs J. C. Conner, Burns, and Emma and Buell, Reese, from Delaware, at New York 10th inst.

MISCELLANY.

Passengers in steamship Juniata, Hoxie, from New Orleans 5th inst. for Philadelphia:—F. Moate and wife, G. W. Tarleton, Misses Tarleton, Alvin Hacher, T. B. Goodman, D. A. Mason and wife, J. D. Prince. Cargo—174 bales cotton, 480 bbls. molasses, 194 bdls. hides, 53 bags wool, 31 bales hair, 75 empty carboys, and 69 pkgs. mdse.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Notice is given that the Second Class Can and Nun Buoys have been removed from Spring Point and Sanford's Ledges, Portland harbor, Me., and their places supplied by Spar Buoys for the remainder of the winter season.

Notice is also given that a Second Class Iron Nun Buoy has been placed to mark Triangle Ledges, entrance to Portsmouth harbor, N. H., instead of a third class, as heretofore.

The large Buoy on Long Reach bar, at the entrance of Greenport harbor, was carried away during the recent storm and driven ashore on Fanning's Point, over three miles from its proper position.

PIANOS.

ALBRECHT, RIEKES & SCHMIDT, MANUFACTURERS OF FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES.
Full guarantee and moderate prices.
WAREROOMS, No. 610 ARCH Street.

STEINWAY & SONS'
Grand Square and Upright Pianos,
With their newly patented RESONATOR, by which the original volume of sound can always be retained, the same as in a Violin.
BLASIUS BROS.,
No. 1006 CHESNUT STREET,
5 27 wstf PHILADELPHIA.

J. T. EASTON. J. M'MAHON.
EASTON & McMAHON,
SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 2 COENTIES SLIP, New York.
No. 18 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia.
No. 45 W. PRATT Street, Baltimore.
We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and Steam-tugs furnished at the shortest notice. 5

FOR SALE.

ARCH ST. RESIDENCE
FOR SALE.
The large and commodious FOUR-STORY BRICK DWELLING, on the south side of ARCH Street, No. 1827, with elegant Back Buildings, furnished with every modern convenience and improvements. Lot 22 feet front by 160 feet to Cuthbert street.
If desirable, the furniture can be purchased with the house. Terms easy. A greater portion of the money can remain on mortgage. Apply to
HENRY HUDDY,
1 5 tf No. 145 North SECOND Street.

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Three Operas; Susan Galton in Three Characters.
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Mr. Edwin Adams in his great character of Enoch Arden.
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An Entire Change of Programme This Week.
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Evening Telegraph

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SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1870.

THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION BILL.

The lower branch of the State Legislature yesterday passed a bill providing for the speedy erection of a House of Correction, Employment, and Reformation, and appointing a commission to direct and superintend this task. Some of the commissioners named are very well qualified to discharge this duty satisfactorily, but we would be at a loss to understand why the Legislature did not leave to the courts the duty of naming the commissioners, if especial care had not been taken to include among their number members who are zealous champions of a special and unpopular site for the proposed edifice. Another feature of the bill is also very objectionable. It prohibits the erection of the new structure in the Twenty-sixth ward, and the manifest object of this restriction is to prevent the commissioners from building an extension to the County Prison on grounds now owned by the city. Yet this is precisely the policy which, in the present condition of the municipal finances, should be adopted. A few years ago, when the whole subject was carefully considered, this policy was favored by the Board of Prison Inspectors and a joint special committee of Councils; and it would probably have been adopted long since if the Legislature had not unjustly and unwarrantably prevented, by law, the erection of new buildings adjacent to the County Prison. In other cities where similar institutions exist, they are in close proximity to, and treated as adjuncts of, the county prisons; and here a similar experiment could be tried, at very little expense, if the magnates at Harrisburg would have the goodness to permit us to regulate our internal affairs in our own way. The proposed scheme, however, will begin with saddling the city with a large unnecessary outlay for land. This will be followed up by incessant appropriations for expensive buildings, and the cost of maintaining the new institution will be materially increased by heavy charges for the transportation to and fro of its inmates and the materials used in their labors. The main pretext for this imposition upon taxpayers is the allegation that the value of property in the Twenty-sixth ward will be depreciated if the prison buildings are extended. But there is really no substantial foundation for this allegation. The prison alone depreciates property quite as much as the prison with an addition would depreciate it, and property has been bought and sold with reference to this disadvantage, if such indeed it be. It is well known, however, that the value of land adjacent to the Eastern Penitentiary and the House of Refuge has not been materially depreciated by the proximity of these institutions; and there seems no good reason why different results should flow from a similar cause in the southern portion of the city.

WHY CAMERON LEFT LINCOLN'S CABINET.

Hon. A. K. McClure, in a letter published in another column, throws an additional light upon the vexed question of the cause of the severance of Cameron's connection with Lincoln's Cabinet. He contends that the ex-War Minister was summarily removed, and that the correspondence published was an after-thought devised to break his fall. He asserts that "the first knowledge Mr. Cameron had of his 'resignation' was communicated to him in a letter informing him that Mr. Stanton had been, or would be, nominated as Secretary of War;" that Cameron complained bitterly of the manner of his removal; and that "the change was made to redeem the Government from the deadly atmosphere of corruption that came up from the seething caldron of the War Department." He also avers that Cameron was "not consulted by Mr. Lincoln as to his successor," and that Senator Wilson was mistaken in his assertion, in the *Atlantic Monthly* article, that the appointment of Mr. Stanton was made at Cameron's suggestion. Mr. McClure enjoyed excellent opportunities for learning the inside history of Lincoln's administration, and few men are more competent to clear up the doubtful points involved in the recent discussion. Until further light is shed upon the subject, his disclosures will point irresistibly to the conclusion that Cameron did not voluntarily resign, and that he was not consulted in the selection of his successor.

Alaska again obtrudes upon us. A delegate from this delightful hyperborean country has arrived at Washington, bringing with him a petition, "numerously signed," requesting the favor of a territorial government at the hands of Congress. The phrase "numerously signed" is open to suspicion. Are we to understand that the scrawls of all the leading Esquimaux have been affixed to the petition, or has the list of names been filled up in San Francisco? Certainly no petition could be said to be "numerously signed" which contained the names only of the white inhabitants of the country, who are scarcely "numerous" enough to constitute a respectable corporal's guard. But if the petitioners can show that a territorial government will cost the country less than a military government, Congress should not hesitate a moment in granting their prayer. About the best thing that could be done with Alaska would be the cession of it to the Winnipeg Republic, as soon as the latter has established its independence.

The peace at any price people are a queer set, and they have very odd methods of endeavoring to bring about the reformation of the fighting propensities of mankind. If their practices were as good as their principles, they might possibly do a great deal of good, but unfortunately they fail to make allowances for the deficiencies of human nature, and the fighting members of society still continue to carry things with a high hand, and to secure the applause and sympathy that ought to belong to their opponents. As a fair example of the manner in which peace societies do business, may be instanced the election as honorary members of the Universal Peace League in France of such distinguished advocates of non-resistance as Andrew Johnson, Charles Sumner, Benjamin F. Butler, and Horace Greeley. The peace men of France evidently think that, if they can get these four distinguished Americans together, and induce them to embrace with a gush of sweet sentimentality, swearing eternal amity and devotion to peace principles, an immense step will be taken towards the accomplishment of their object, and that fraternal love will forthwith be spread abroad over the whole extent of the American continent and war be heard of no more. It would be a moving sight to behold Victor Hugo rubbing the heads of Johnson, Sumner, Butler, and Greeley together in token of eternal amity, and weeping over them in an ecstacy of Gallic emotion and universal philanthropy. It would be well, however, to take into consideration the possibility of the four distinguished Americans becoming engaged in a controversy over the merits of different peace policies, and forgetting the essential principles of the Peace League, so far that it would be necessary to bring in the police to preserve the peace.

—The new Minister of the Fine Arts has proposed to the French artists that they should imitate the dramatic authors and form a charitable association for the benefit of distressed artists, that his budget, relieved from the burthen, may be devoted solely to the encouragement of art. The minister wishes to render the artists more independent of the State than hitherto, giving them, among other things, the management of the annual exhibitions.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ THE GOSPEL FOR THE PEOPLE.—The 243d Union Meeting in behalf of the Philadelphia Tract and Mission Society will be held on Sabbath Evening, 13th, at 7½, at the PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH corner EIGHTEENTH and ARCH. Rev. A. A. WILLITS, Rev. T. STORK, D. D., and Rev. F. CHURCH will address the meeting. Public invited. Tract Visitors' Union Meetin for the Third District on WEDNESDAY EVENING, 16th, at 8 o'clock, at CHRIST CHURCH, GREEN, below Sixteenth. Come.

☞ PACIFIC COAST.—FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WASHINGTON Square, corner Seventh street. To-morrow, 7½ P. M.—Rev. G. L. SHEARER, Assistant Secretary, and Mr. JOHN E. VANSAAK, missionary colporteur, the recently returned delegation of the American Tract Society to the Pacific Coast, will make interesting statements of their personal observations during their extended tour in that region. Addresses may be expected from the Pastor, Rev. Dr. JOHNSON, Rev. B. L. AGNEW, and others.

☞ ST. MARK'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, LOCUST, above Sixteenth street.—Bishop HUNTINGTON will preach To-morrow morning in behalf of the "Society for the Increase of the Ministry." Service at 10½ o'clock.

A free (choral) service in this church every MONDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock.

☞ THE THEATRE—WHAT IT IS AND What it May be Made.—Rev. A. G. REED, D. D., will preach on this subject To-morrow (Sabbath) evening, in the CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, EIGHTH and CHERRY Streets, at 7½ o'clock. Medical students and young men generally are cordially invited to attend.

☞ LUTHERBAUM ENGLISH LUTHERAN CHURCH.—Pastor, 10½—Preaching—What kind will reach the masses? 7½, Salvation—Can men do anything? What? Services for a week. Monday evening, Rev. S. A. MUTCHMORE; Tuesday, Rev. S. A. HOLMAN; February 17, Rev T. STORK, D. D. Pews free.

☞ CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH (UNIVERSALIST), LOCUST and JUNIPER Streets, Rev. E. H. BROOKS, D. D., Pastor.—Services at 10½ A. M. Evening, 7½, third sermon to non-church-goers, who are earnestly invited to attend. Subject:—"The Rent veil."

☞ TENANA MISSION.—THE NINTH Anniversary of the Philadelphia branch of the "Woman's Union Missionary Society" will be held on THURSDAY EVENING, 17th, at 7½ o'clock, in Rev. H. A. Boardman's Church, corner of TWELFTH and WALNUT Streets. 2 12 swth3t

☞ CLINTON STREET CHURCH, TENTH Street, below Spruce.—Rev. Dr. SCHENCK will preach To-morrow morning, at 10½, and Rev. Dr. TORRANCE, of Danville, in the Evening at 7½ o'clock. All persons cordially invited.

☞ TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, Chesnut street, west of Eighteenth street. REV. GEORGE A. PELTZ will preach to-morrow Morning and Evening. Services commence at 10½ and 7½ o'clock.

☞ CALVARY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, LOCUST Street, above Fifteenth, Rev. Dr. HUMPHREY, Pastor.—Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. ALBERT BARNES will preach To-morrow morning.

☞ ST. PAUL'S M. E. CHURCH, CATHARINE Street, above Sixth.—Preaching at 10½ A. M. by Rev. JACOB TODD. Evening service, 7 P. M. Third sermon on Naaman's Disease and Cure, by the Pastor, Rev. W. J. PAXSON.

☞ NORTH BROAD STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner GREEN Street.—The Pastor, Rev. Dr. STRYKER, will preach To-morrow at 10½ A. M. In the evening at 7½, by request, a sermon on 'Intemperance—How to Prevent it." All invited.

☞ WEST SPRUCE STREET CHURCH, corner of SEVENTEENTH and SPRUCE Streets.—Service To-morrow, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The subject in the evening will be "Widowhood and Orphanage."

☞ ALEXANDER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, NINETEENTH and GREEN Streets.—Preaching To-morrow, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev. Dr. JUNKIN, of New Castle, Pa.

☞ THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WASHINGTON SQUARE.—Rev. HERRICK JOHNSON, D. D., Pastor, will preach To-morrow, at 10½ A. M. In the evening a Public Union Meeting at 7½ o'clock.

☞ AT NORTH U. P. CHURCH, MASTER Street, above Fifteenth, Rev. WM. S. OWENS at 10½ A. M. Rev. DAVID WILSON (son of the late Rev. James McLeod Wilson, D. D.) at 7½ P. M.

☞ SEVENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, BROAD Street and Penn Square.—Rev. HENRY C. McCOOK, Pastor, will preach To-morrow, 13th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 8½ P. M.

☞ NEW UNITARIAN CHURCH—HALL S. E. corner TENTH and SPRING GARDEN Streets. Discourse by the Pastor To-morrow, at 10½ A. M., upon the Religion and Church of the future.

☞ GRACE CHURCH, TWELFTH AND CHERRY.—Service To-morrow Evening at 7½ o'clock. Sermon by Rev. S. A. CLARK, of Elizabethtown, N. J.

☞ THIRD REFORMED CHURCH, TENTH Street, below Arch.—Rev. C. WADSWORTH, D. D., Pastor. Service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

☞ UNITARIAN CHURCH, GERMANTOWN.—Subject of Lecture To-morrow Evening, "Rev. F. W. Robertson." Seats free.

☞ TRINITY M. E. CHURCH, EIGHTH Street, above Race.—Rev. R. W. HUMPHRIS, Pastor, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers invited.

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☞ HORACE GREELEY AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 22, Subject—"THE WOMAN QUESTION."

Sale of tickets at ASHMEAD'S, No. 724 CHESNUT Street, will begin on WEDNESDAY, 16th inst., at 9 o'clock.

Reserved Seats, 75 cents. Admission and Stage Tickets, 50 cents. Reserved Seats in Family Circle, 50 cents. 2 11 12 14 17 19 21

☞ OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE DIVISION CANAL COMPANY OF PENNSYLVANIA, NO. 303 WALNUT STREET.

PHILADELPHIA, February 8, 1870.

The Managers have declared a dividend of FOUR PER CENT., free from taxes, payable at the office on and after the 15th instant.

2 10 6t E. G. GILES, Treasurer.

☞ JAMES M. SCOVEL, LAWYER, CAMDEN, N. J. FOR COLLECTIONS—CLAIMS OVER ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS, FIVE PER CENT. 2 4 1m

☞ THE LATEST THING OUT.—A down-east editor has been presented with a WHEEL that came off a dog's tail when it was a WAGGIN. The man who sent it has retired from business to live on the interest of his debts. We have doubts about this, but none whatever in relation to the superiority of the Coal sold by Mr. J. G. HANCOCK, N. W. corner of NINTH and MASTER Streets. At this popular Coal Depot you can get the celebrated Harleigh and Honeybrook Lehigh in all their purity. A trial will convince the most skeptical. 15wsm6w

☞ OFFICE OF RECEIVER OF TAXES. PHILADELPHIA, February 11, 1870.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.—This office will be open on WEDNESDAY, 16th instant, for the receipt of City and State Taxes for the year 1870.

JOHN M. MELLOY, Receiver of Taxes.
2 11 5t

☞ LECTURE BY MAJOR A. R. CALHOUN, on "SUBTERRANEAN WONDERS," at the hall of Fred Taylor, Post No. 19, G. A. R., No 605 ARCH Street, on MONDAY EVENING, February 14, 1870, at 8 o'clock. Admission 50 cents. 2 10 4t

☞ THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA. PHILADELPHIA, February 7, 1870.

The Directors have this day declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT. or TWELVE DOLLARS PER SHARE, clear of United States and State taxes, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on demand.

2 8 6t J. R. HOLLINSHEAD, Secretary.

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ALL WHO HAVE NEVER LOVED,
ALL WHO WOULD BE BELOVED,
ALL WHO HAVE NEVER LAUGHED,
ALL WHO WOULD EVER LAUGH,

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Marine Premiums not earned January 1, 1869		40,294 76
		$143,668 23
Fire Premiums written same period	$36,504 26	
Fire Premiums not earned January 1, 1869	33,322 00	
		69,827 02
		95 94
Earned Premiums during the year ending as above:—		
Marine	$107,144 05	
Fire	32,580 79	
Interest on investments, salvages, etc.	26,911 61	
		$166,645 45
Losses, expenses, etc., during same time:—		
Marine losses	$56,922 27	
Fire losses	54,615 34	
Reinsurance and commissions	18,702 92	
Return Premiums	10,231 07	
Rent, salaries and expenses	11,077 85	
United States tax and State tax	2,972 02	
		153,822 05
		$12,823 40

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, JANUARY 1, 1870.

State of Pennsylvania Six per cent. Bonds		$10,000 00
City of Philadelphia Six per cent. Bonds		15,000 00
Camden and Amboy Railroad Six per cent. Bonds, 1889		11,200 00
Camden and Amboy Railroad Six per cent. Bonds, 1883		3,500 00
Camden and Amboy Railroad Six per cent. Bonds, 1875		17,000 00
Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six per cent. Bonds		10,000 00
Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Six per cent. Bonds		14,610 00
Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six per cent. Bonds		1,000 00
Schuylkill Navigation Company Six per cent. Bonds		10,000 00
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Six per cent. Bonds		10,000 00
Wyoming Valley Canal Six per cent. Bonds		11,000 00
Pittsburg Water Loan Seven per cent. Bonds		7,000 00
North Pennsylvania Railroad Six per cent. Bonds		10,000 00
North Pennsylvania Railroad Seven per cent. Bonds		4,000 00
Lehigh Valley Railroad Six per cent. Bonds		5,000 00
100 shares Little Schuylkill Railroad		5,000 00
173 shares Pennsylvania Railroad		8,650 50
100 shares North Pennsylvania Railroad		5,000 00
48 shares Delaware Railroad		1,200 00
106 shares Wyoming Valley Canal		5,300 00
68 shares Philadelphia National Bank		6,800 00
88 shares Farmers and Mechanics' National Bank		8,800 00
88 shares Delaware Mutual Safe Insurance Company		2,200 00
160 shares Phœnix Insurance Company		1,600 00
4 shares American West India Steamship Company		400 00
20 shares Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company		5,000 00
1404 shares Union Mutual Insurance Company		14,040 00
Par value		$203,506 00
Market value		$188,235 00
Bills receivable for premiums		27,742 20
Sundry accounts due for premiums		8,851 37
Cash in bank	$16,788 44	
Cash in drawer	72 28	
Loans on call, with collateral	18,300 00	
		35,160 72
		$255,695 32

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NEW-YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12, 1870.

A New York Bohemienne.

The other evening I accepted an invitation of somewhat peculiar character, and paid a visit to a certain feminine reputability who at one time was exceedingly well known as a queen in Bohemia. That time has long since passed, and the woman of good abilities, who might have won a fair success upon the stage, or with her pen, now lives from hand to mouth in one wretched room, dealing out spiteful gossip in excellent language, smoking strong cigars, drinking raw whisky, sandwiching her sentences with highly-flavored oaths, cramming herself with spiritualism, and indulging largely in reminiscences of palmier days, when diamonds and laces were plentiful, and she one of the giddiest Floras of the period.

The acquaintance who introduced me promised me I should see a strange sight—to use his own language, "an intellectual woman going to the devil!"

The description was a just one. It was very sad to see that woman lying there—for it was past midnight and she was in bed—her hair streaming upon the pillow, the rumpled frills of her night-dress betraying more than a blonde-burlesque amplitude of bosom, her cheeks more becomingly hectic than any rouge could make them, and her eyes flashing like generous dark gems. With a carelessness which she neither apologized for nor attempted to remedy, the bed-clothes were huddled around her form, and as we entered she flung down the book—it was Swedenborg's "Heaven and Hell"—and greeted us with a saucy self-possession which the airiness of her attire rendered rather piquant. It was like visiting a played-out Cora Pearl—a *cocotte* in her last days when the first two syllables are gone out of the bubble-and-squeak of existence, and only the squeak remains. She had come down to the *soup maigre* of life, after having dingered long, loth to depart, over the grouse and pheasant. Some valuable diamonds she still retained, and one magnificent cluster she had fastened around her neck. The furniture of the room was extremely cheap and common, and the various articles of the toilet were "slung" around with a greater regard to the convenience of the moment than the eternal fitness of things.

How she talked! It was painfully gratifying to hear her. Her power in conversation was far beyond that of any one else in the room, and she wielded it incessantly and with apparent relish during the hour we remained, now giving anecdotes of Lola Montez and Adah Isaacs Menken, (whose portraits decorate the walls of her room, and both of whom she intensely admires), now vehemently declaiming against what she termed the shameless hypocrisy of a woman who notoriously apes morality and scandalizes, for spite's sake, a profession she never possessed the physical charms to succeed in. Puffing the very strong cigar that one of the men in the room had offered her, bullying her guest for not having brought her so much as a mug of ale from the restaurant below, quoting thoughtful aphorisms from Bulwer and emotional passages from Byron, expressing a sensuous delight in children, and especially in boys, swallowing raw liquor with no greater apparent flush either in her face or emphasis, proudly trampling down her sense of degradation, and boasting that right or wrong she meant to fight it out on that line to the latest day of her existence, defiantly announcing that it was her principle in life to do as she pleased, without caring a —— what anybody thought, the woman was a spectacle not easy to be forgotten. She was one of those fascinating sinners whose repentance angels are said to rejoice over. Will she ever give them a chance?

Genuine Pantomime.

That which is employed at the public entertainments of the pupils of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, in One-hundred-and-sixty-second street. Last night they performed in public one of the favorite pantomimes of the extinct Ravels, *Mazulme; or, The Night Owl*, and realized one hundred dollars. The pantomime was none the less effective for being involuntary, the deaf mutes' lack of the usual complement of senses appearing to enhance such natural aptitudes as they possessed for pantomimic expression.

Seats at Niblo's.

The impositions which the public is forced to suffer at the hands of the managers of Niblo's have reached such a height as to be endurable no longer. For instance, it is advertised that at such an hour seats are to be reserved at the box office. You present yourself as near the opening hour as possible, prepared to pay your two dollars (that is the price of the orchestra-stalls) and are then informed that the seats you desire to select are only to be procured at a certain store on Broadway. You proceed to the store and are there subjected to a fresh burst of intelligence, viz., that seats are securable only at an additional price of twenty-five cents. Thus two seats which in any other theatre in the city would cost three dollars, cost nearly five at Niblo's, and all to see an actor who is not better than two or three native American artists.

The Bal d'Opera Italien

was a dead failure. It appears to have run its course, and to be incapable of resuscitation. At 10 o'clock only two carriages were before the door of the Academy, and when I stepped upon the dancing floor at midnight, the spectacle was more like that of a quiet private party than of a great public ball. But at any rate the guests were not prim, and probably enjoyed themselves much more than they would had all the snobs who go to the opera because it's "the thing" been present.

Broadway Snow.

For once the officials to whom is committed the well-being of Broadway have performed their duty. That thoroughfare has been spotted the last two days with scores of carts whose drivers have been busy in removing the snow. Consequently Broadway is comparatively clean, the slush being in no ease more than a foot deep.

Artificial Ice.

The question whether artificial ice shall be manufactured to supply the need of the coming summer is beginning to agitate capitalists. Shall it be done, or shall we take our water warm?

I don't know, I'm sure, so there's no use in asking

ALI BABA.

CITY ITEMS.

CLOTHING CHEAPER
CLOTHING BETTER MADE
CLOTHING BETTER CUT
CLOTHING BETTER FITTING
AT TOWER HALL
AT TOWER HALL
THAN ANYWHERE ELSE.
BENNETT & CO.,
No. 518 MARKET STREET.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 S. Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine Jewelry and Silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article, furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western Watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

IMPEACHMENT OF GOVERNOR GEARY.

Great Excitement—the Ring Indignant.

Governor Geary having vetoed the Metropolitan Police bill, rumor says efforts are being made to impeach him—the prices for fine Fashionable Clothing at CHARLES STOKES', Continental Hotel, are the same as before the war.

DRY FEET.—The most effectual way of guarding one's health is to keep the feet dry, and that can only be done by the use of India Rubber Overshoes, and as the inclement season is upon us, we would advise our readers to buy none but the best quality, which can only be had at GOODYEAR'S Headquarters, No. 308 Chesnut street, south side, Philadelphia.

DISCONTINUED.—The use of the dirty, hair-staining preparations, since the introduction of PHALON'S VITALIA, OR SALVATION FOR THE HAIR. With marvelous precision it produces the exact shade of color desired, and is literally transparent and undefiling. Sold by all druggists and fancy goods dealers.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S new Grand and Square Pianos should be seen and heard by purchasers before purchasing elsewhere. They are fully equal to all that is said of them. Warerooms, No. 923 Chesnut street.

VALENTINES.—The ever popular MAGEE, No. 816 Chesnut street, has issued his annual St. Valentine Proclamation to all who ever have, or ever will love. See advertisement on fourth page.

BEFORE purchasing, call and examine the Parham New Family Sewing Machine. Salesroom No. 704 Chesnut street. Every machine warranted.

RUBBER OVERSHOES AND BOOTS for Men, Women, and Children, can be had at retail at the very lowest prices. Goodyear's manufacture, old stand, No. 308 Chesnut street, lower side.

DR. COLTON'S LAUGHING GAS, if pure and properly administered, as it is at No. 737 Walnut street, destroys all dread of the dentist, and is *perfectly harmless*.

MONTHLY.—Parham Sewing Machines sold on easy monthly instalments at No. 704 Chesnut street.

SINGER'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
Ten dollars each.
Balance in monthly instalments.
O. F. DAVIS, No. 810 Chesnut street.

PILES.—Dr. W. A. McCandless, No. 1228 Spring Garden street, gives his entire time to the permanent cure of Piles. Best city reference given.

PARHAM New Family Sewing Machines on terms to suit all, at No. 704 Chesnut street.

PROCLAMATION!

OAK HALL, Feb. 7, 1870.

Whereas,

We have still ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS WORTH of Clothing, which MUST be disposed of:

And,

The Season, thus far so mild, will YET BE SO COLD that the Warmest Winter Garments will be needed:

And Whereas,

There are Thousands of People who would buy if they had Money enough:

Therefore, Be it Remembered,

1st. That we,

WANAMAKER & BROWN,

THE PEOPLE'S CLOTHIERS,

Will sell this $100,000's Worth of Fine Clothing for $60,000, either in ONE GREAT LOT, or in Smaller Lots, or in Single Suits, Garments, etc., at same rate.

2d. That due Notice of this be given, that everybody may have the advantage of this Special concession.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,

OAK HALL,

S. E. Corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

MARRIED.

CROCKER—DERRICKSON.—February 10, 1870, by Rev. John Thompson, assisted by Rev. J. S. Lame, Mr. JAMES T. CROCKER to Miss KATE B. DERRICKSON, all of Philadelphia, Pa.

GIFFORD—BABE.—On the 10th instant, at the residence of the bride's mother, No. 315 Washington avenue, by Rev. W. T. Eva, CHARLES W. GIFFORD, M. D., to Miss CATHARINE FLEGEL BABE.

DIED.

CAMPBELL.—On the 9th instant, WILLIAM CAMPBELL, aged 32 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his brother-in-law, William H. Boddy, No. 3 Providence court, Sergeant street, below Tenth, on Sunday afternoon, the 13th instant, at 1 o'clock, without further notice. To proceed to Glenwood Cemetery.

CARPENTER.—On the 10th instant, GEORGE W. CARPENTER, in the 69th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, N. E. corner of Fourth and Cooper streets, Camden, N. J., on Monday, the 14th instant, at 2 o'clock P. M.

CROMIE.—On the 8th instant, THOMAS, the youngest son of Sarah and the late Thomas Cromie, in the 18th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of the White Fawn Association, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his mother, No. 1256 Hope street, below Thompson, on Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock. To proceed to the Franklin Cemetery.

PERKINS.—On Wednesday, February 9, 1870, Mr. JOHN L. PERKINS, Sr., late of Boston, Mass., in the 53d year of his age.

His male friends and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1412 Ellsworth street, on Sunday, February 13, at 1 o'clock P. M. (Boston papers please copy.)

PEW.—On the 11th instant, ULYSSES GRANT, infant son of John and Mary Ann Pew, aged 11 months and 5 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 1152 Beach street, on Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

WILLIAMS.—On the morning of the 8th instant, RICHARD WILLIAMS, in the 69th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, Oxford road, above Frankford, on Sunday morning at 11 o'clock, without further notice. Funeral to proceed to Cedar Hill. Carriages will be in waiting at 10½ o'clock, at Dummy Depot in Frankford, to convey the friends from the city to the house.

MCCXXVIII.—I WOULD RESPECTFULLY inform Undertakers that, in order to meet the increased demand for my patent BURIAL CASKETS, I have taken the large Factory at
No. 1228 RIDGE AVENUE,
With my enlarged facilities, I am now prepared to supply promptly all orders in city or country.
2 4 thstusp E. S. HARLEY

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING RELINquished the Heating of Buildings by Steam or Water, it will be continued by
WILLIAM H. WISTAR,
lately superintending that department of their business, whom they recommend to their friends.
Nov. 19, 1869. MORRIS, TASKER & CO.

WISTAR & BOULTON.
No. 227 SOUTH FIFTH STREET.
HEATING BY
STEAM OR HOT WATER.
PLANS OF PIPE CUT TO ORDER.
LAUNDRIES AND CULINARY APPARATUS FITTED UP. 11 28 3m5p

CUTLERY, ETC.

RODGERS & WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET-KNIVES, Pearl and Stag handles, and beautiful finish; Rodgers', and Wade & Butcher's Razors, and the celebrated Lecoultre Razor; Ladies' Scissors, in cases, of the finest quality; Rodgers' Table Cutlery, Carvers and Forks, Razor Strops, Cork Screws, Etc. Ear instruments, to assist the hearing, of the most approved construction, at
P. MADEIRA'S,
1 30 No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

DRY GOODS.

SHEPPARD,
VAN HARLINGEN
& ARRISON
ARE OFFERING
Extraordinary Bargains
IN
Table Cloths, Napkins, Doylies, Table Linens, Towels, Toweling, Etc.
ALSO,
French, Belgian, Barnsley, Scotch and Irish Sheeting, and Pillow-Case Linens.
4-4 FRENCH AND RICHARDSON'S IRISH LINENS, in fine, medium, and heavy makes of all grades for general family and ladies' use.
ALSO,
EMBROIDERED PIANO AND TABLE COVERS, BLANKETS, FLANNELS, QUILTS, AND COUNTERPANES.
ALSO,
VERY RICH, NEW AND ELEGANT LACE AND NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS, WINDOW SHADES, ETC. ETC.
ALSO,
NEW WELTS, PIQUES, WHITE GOODS, AND STAPLE EMBROIDERIES OF NEW AND BEAUTIFUL STYLES, THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT WE HAVE EVER OFFERED; PRINTED PERCALES, New and Elegant Patterns, Fast Colors.
ALL THE BEST MAKES OF DOMESTIC MUSLINS AND SHEETINGS at WHOLESALE PRICES. SPECIAL ATTENTION IS INVITED TO A NEW MAKE OF HEAVY MUSLIN, WHICH FOR MANY PURPOSES IN THE FAMILY WILL BE FOUND VERY VALUABLE. MANUFACTURED EXPRESSLY FOR OUR TRADE.
No. 1008 CHESNUT Street,
2 12 stuthsrp PHILADELPHIA.

1870.
SPECIALTIES
AT
"THORNLEY'S,"
EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN Sts,
PHILADELPHIA.
WE OFFER IMMENSE BARGAINS IN
BLACK SILKS.
Good Black Silks for $1·50.
Rich Gro Grain Black Silks at $1·62.
Heavy Gro Grain Black Silks at $1·75.
Very Rich and Heavy Gro Grain at $2.
Magnificent Quality for $2·25, $2·50, and $3.
The very best for $3·25, $3·50, and $4.
Blues, Greens, Browns, Modes, Queen's Greys, etc., for $2.
Paisley and Broche Shawls,
REDUCED TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT.
A fresh importation of BAJOU'S KID GLOVES.
JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,
CORNER OF
EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN Sts.,
2 3 thstu5 PHILADELPHIA.

GREAT BARGAINS.
J. M. HAFLEIGH,
1012 and 1014 CHESNUT Street,
COMMENCED
MONDAY, JANUARY 24,
TO CLOSE OUT
THE BALANCE OF STOCK ON HAND WITHOUT REFERENCE TO COST OR FORMER PRICES, PREPARATORY TO OPENING
AN ENTIRE NEW STOCK of SPRING GOODS. [1 29 f1 5 12 19 26

HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS.
12-4, 10-4, 9-4, and 8-4 Sheeting Muslins and Linens.
6-4, 5-4, and 42-inch Pillow Muslins and Linens.
4-4 Bleached and Brown Muslins, of all makes.
Table Linens, Napkins, Doylies, and Towels.
Tickings, all grades, from 25 cents to $1·00.
Marseilles, Jacquard, Lancaster, and Honeycomb Counterpanes.
Marseilles Bureau Covers, in extra size and quality.
Table and Stand Covers in variety.
Hotels and Boarding Houses furnished with the above goods at the lowest prices.
STOKES & WOOD,
S. W. COR. SEVENTH AND ARCH STS.,
PHILADELPHIA. sw1

REMNANTS OF NOTTINGHAM CURTAIN LACE.
Stock-taking has developed a lot of Remnants, which will be offered to-day at 50 cents the remnant.
Among them are some of the handsomest ever made.
NOTTINGHAM LACE FOR CURTAINS.
Only 25 cents a yard; have remaining over 1700 yards; have sold within three months about 1100 yards, having had one lot, 2800 yards, of this cheap lace.
FROM AUCTION.
One lot of STRIPED CAMBRIC for 28c., cheap.
One lot of STRIPED BRILLIANT for 25c., cheaper.
One lot of PLAIN CAMBRIC for 16c., cheapest.
Special attention is directed to these auction goods.
NARROW NOTTINGHAM LACES.
15 to 30 inches wide. On hand, 6645 yards (just taken in stock), say six thousand six hundred and forty-four yards, from 15 to 25 cents a yard.
Remember, No. 38 is the Mart for Nottingham Laces.
WHITE TARLATAN.
Just opened, 25 pieces, at 34 the piece, which is 25 cents a yard; a job lot, and very superior, at
WORNE'S
Lace, Embroidery and White Goods Store,
1t* No. 38 N. EIGHTH Street.

STEEL-COLORED NEW SPRING POPLINS.
PEARL-COLORED POPLINS.
MODE-COLORED POPLINS.
NEW GREEN POPLINS.
NEW BLUE POPLINS.
EYRE & LANDELL,
2 12 stuth 3m FOURTH AND ARCH.

THE NEW SHADE OF BLUE AND GREEN SILKS.
NEW SPRING POULT DE SOIES.
NEW SPRING STRIPE SILKS.
NEW STOCK OF BLACK SILKS.
NEW STOCK PAISLEY SHAWLS.
EYRE & LANDELL,
2 12 stuth 3m FOURTH AND ARCH.

MRS. R. DILLON, NO. 323 AND 331 SOUTH Street, has a large assortment of fine Millinery for Ladies and Misses, Ribbons, Satins, Silks, Velvets and Velveteens, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, Sash Ribbons, Ornaments, Mourning Millinery, Crape Veils, etc. 1 4 tf

ZEPHYRS AND GERMANTOWN WOOLS, Stocking Yarns of all kinds; Tidy, Crochet, and Mending Cotton, wholesale and retail, at Factory, No. 1024 LOMBARD Street. 11 23 3m

HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILated and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in a the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street next door to the Post Office. 11 13 rp4

HELMBOLD'S PREPARATIONS.

H. T. HELMBOLD'S
Concentrated Fluid Extract Buchu.
THE GREAT DIURETIC.

The proprietor trusts that his remedies, from the fact of their being advertised, may not be classed as patent medicines.

BUCHU, in one form or other, has been prescribed by every educated physician for more than
TWO HUNDRED YEARS.

H. T. HELMBOLD claims a superior mode of extracting its virtues. The experiments were made while engaged in the DRUG business in the city of Philadelphia 19 years ago, prompted by the alarming increase of diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel and Urinary Organs existing in both sexes. These diseases were attracting as much attention as diseases of the Liver or any other organ of the body. Upon the sound and healthy condition of these organs, the nervous system and liver were involved, and the happiness of the entire human family depended.

The Buchu, acting favorably upon both Liver and Kidneys, to prepare it so that it would retain its strength and active principle was his aim. It must not be made as housekeepers make tea, by boiling. It is a delicate leaf, and its active principle would be destroyed by such a process. It must be prepared in VACUO, and of the long leaf, fresh and carefully selected.

THE SUPERIORITY OF MY MODE OF PREPARATION ACKNOWLEDGED. I now ship to the point (CAPE OF GOOD HOPE) where the leaves are gathered, large quantities of
MY FLUID EXTRACT.

THE ARTICLE STANDS PRE-EMINENT, AND IS KNOWN IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

The first and most important object was to offer to the afflicted a remedy that was perfectly safe, and could be taken by adults—children. Ignorant persons, who pay no attention to dose, direction, or advice, might reason, "That if a teaspoonful taken occasionally did good, two would do better, and perhaps a bottle would cure in a day."

Many have broken down their health by dissipation, and on this principle, but they had been *years* in doing so.

What I would have understood is that no injury can arise from its use. It is as safe as any article of food, but patients must not expect any medicine to rebuild a wrecked or shattered constitution in a few days, and perhaps with a single bottle.

Notwithstanding the number of years I have been engaged in business, there may be those located at a distance that may not be aware of all the facts, and would like to be satisfied on all the points. Having been educated a druggist, I append the following:—

FROM THE LARGEST MANUFACTURING CHEMIST IN THE WORLD.

"I am acquainted with Mr. H. T. Helmbold. He occupied the drug store opposite my residence, and was successful in conducting the business where others had not been equally so before him. I have been favorably impressed with his character and enterprise. WILLIAM WEIGHTMAN,
"Firm of Powers & Weightman,
"Manufacturing Chemists, Ninth and Brown streets, Philadelphia, November 15, 1864."

I propose to give evidence that this remedy is not a Patent Medicine. The objection which generally lies against all discoveries and inventions in medicine is "*Publicity.*" If somebody should discover a remedy to prolong life, or an infallible cure for cholera or consumption, what a monster would he be to withhold his knowledge! We have yet to learn from what *chapter or verse in Scripture to quote*, "that men may not *heal others of their fellow-men of any disease.*"

Nor have we asked *Pickwicks, Affected Prudes*, or, in short, *men who are possessed of every kind of sense but common sense, and all kinds of opinions but their own.* The Buchu is a good thing—it has hundreds of thousands of living witnesses to attest its virtue and commend it. It is the prejudice of bigots and the envy of "QUACKS."

We offer the following evidence:—

SEE JOURNAL OF PHARMACY.

SEE REMARKS MADE BY DR. EPHRAIM McDOWELL, A CELEBRATED PHYSICIAN, AND MEMBER OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS, IRELAND, AND PUBLISHED IN THE TRANSACTIONS OF THE KING AND QUEEN'S JOURNAL.

SEE MEDICO-CHIRURGICAL REVIEW, PUBLISHED BY BENJAMIN TRAVERS, FELLOW OF ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS, LONDON.

SEE PROF. DEWEES' VALUABLE WORKS ON THE PRACTICE OF PHYSIC.

SEE REMARKS MADE BY THE LATE CELEBRATED DR. PHYSICK, PHILADELPHIA.

And most of the late Standard Works on Medicine.

See medical properties contained in Dispensatory of the United States, of which the following is a correct copy:—

BUCHU.—Its odor is strong, diffusive, and somewhat aromatic, its taste is bitterish, and analogous to that of mint. It is given chiefly in complaints of the urinary organs, such as gravel, chronic catarrh of the bladder and urethra, diseases of the prostate gland, and retention or the incontinence of urine, from a loss of tone in the parts concerned in its evacuation. It has also been recommended in dyspepsia, chronic rheumatism, cutaneous affections, and dropsy.

TESTIMONY.

CURE OF GRAVEL OF FIVE YEARS' STANDING—STONE PASSED AND TO BE SEEN.

SAVANNAH, Tenn., May 14, 1869.

Dr. H. T. Helmbold:—

DEAR SIR:—We introduced your "Fluid Extract Buchu" in this country about eight months ago, and are happy to state that it is meeting with universal favor. We wish to inform you of one instance (among many) where your "Buchu" has worked wonders. A man in our country named J. B. Estell had been suffering about five years with gravel. About six weeks ago he bought of us one bottle of your "Buchu," and before he was through with one bottle he passed a gravel that weighs eight grains, which we now have on exhibition in our drug store. He says that he will never be without the "Buchu" in his house again. Your preparations are gaining favor every day. Very respectfully yours, etc.,
ECCLES & HINKLE, Druggists.

CURE OF BLADDER AND KIDNEY AFFECTION OF LONG STANDING—STONE PASSED AND TO BE SEEN.

WESTPORT, Conn., Sept. 5, 1869.

H. T. Helmbold, Esq.:—

DEAR SIR:—I commenced taking your "Extract of Buchu" about two weeks since for an affection of the bladder and kidneys. I have suffered by spells very much for a few days past. But yesterday relief came through the effect of your "Buchu." A stone passed from my bladder about the size of a large pea, and I now feel perfectly well and entirely free from the pain that I have suffered with "so hard." I attribute my cure to your medicine entirely, and would recommend all persons similarly affected to try it. I have great faith in its curative powers. Yours truly,
THOMAS J. BENNETT.

REFERS TO
Rev. WILLIAM COGSWELL, Westport, Conn.
J. L. G. CANNON, Druggist, Westport, Conn.
H. B. WHEELER, Esq., Westport, Conn.
BRADLEY HULL, Esq., Westport, Conn.
Dr. WAKEMAN, Reading, Conn.
E. W. R. ROBINSON, Wholesale Druggist, New York City.
And many others if necessary.

CURE OF KIDNEY AND BLADDER AFFECTION OF A PATIENT SEVENTY-EIGHT YEARS OF AGE.

THANKS TO MR. HELMBOLD.

GIRARD, Penn., March 31, 1869.

EDITOR "COSMOPOLITE":—I desire as an unsolicited tribute to the merits of Helmbold's Buchu, and for the benefit of those similarly afflicted as myself, to say that after consulting many eminent physicians, and trying nearly all the best advertised remedies, in the vain hope of finding relief from aggravated kidney and bladder diseases, from which I have suffered excessively for many years, good fortune finally suggested to me Helmbold's Buchu, which I commenced using with little faith, and no apparent beneficial results, for about a month. At the expiration of that time, however, I thought I commenced to experience slight relief, which encouraged me to persevere in its use, and now, at the expiration of four months, although I am an infirm old man, nearly 78 years of age, and consequently medicines cannot be expected to favorably affect me as they otherwise would, I have found such unspeakable relief and permanent benefit from Mr. Helmbold's valuable discovery, that I feel I ought to publicly record the fact, as an acknowledgment to him and a valuable suggestion to the public. Yours respectfully, D. M. LAREN.

Mr. Laren refers to the following gentlemen:—
Colonel DAN. RICE, Girard, Penn.
CHAS. STOW, Esq., Girard, Penn, editor *Cosmopolite.*
GEORGE H. CUTLER, Girard, Penn., attorney.
C. I. HINDS, Girard, Penn., attorney.
Captain D. W. HUTCHINSON, Girard, Penn., attorney.
DAVID OLIN, Girard, Penn., merchant.
DAVID E. DAY, Girard, Penn., merchant.
C. F. ROCKWELL, Girard, Penn., merchant.
B. C. ELY, Girard, Penn., druggist.

A PERMANENT CURE OF GRAVEL OF TWELVE YEARS' STANDING—STONE PASSED AND TO BE SEEN.

BURNSIDE, Conn., Dec. 15, 1869.

Dr. Helmbold:—

DEAR SIR:—It is with much pleasure that I write you upon facts respecting myself. I do not know hardly how to express myself. I have been for the last ten or twelve years the greatest sufferer man could be and live; but more sometimes than others. The complaint was the "kidneys" and "bladder." I have been sometimes from twelve to fourteen hours, and wanted to make water every minute, and could not. Have consulted doctors, both in Massachusetts and this State, and taken pills, I may say by the quart, also liquored medicines, but found no relief from any, and got worse the last six months. I was so that I could scarcely get about. I could not rest night or day. It would soon have been "all up" with me, if I had not seen your advertisement in the Berkshire *Courier*, headed "Kidneys." I read it through, and thought I would try it. I purchased a bottle, but, mind you, had not much faith in it. Why should I, when I had been trying so many things and cost me so much? Well, I began taking it, and before I had taken the first bottle I felt bad; but I finished it and got another. By the time I took half of the second I still got worse (apparently.) When I walked it seemed as if my right kidney was falling from its place, and I felt really bad. I felt so before I had finished the second, that I had made up my mind it was of no use trying any more—and all this time the "Buchu" was doing its work, but I did not know it; so I gave it up and went to Hartford on Saturday to one of the best doctors in the city. He said it was the neck of the bladder, and I should have to undergo an operation. He gave me medicine, and I went home quite downhearted. On Sunday I was unable to go to church. I had not taken any of his medicine, but on my return continued using the "Buchu," and in the afternoon it had the desired effect.

I cannot tell you all, but this is a true story of my case, and you are welcome to make such use of my name as you think proper. I am pretty well known in Berkshire; also in Connecticut. The advertisement saved me. Why not publish more? The Springfield *Republican* is a wide-spread paper. If any one wishes to see this wonder they can do so. I could write all day, but think I have said enough this time, so I remain your ever well-wisher.
EDWARD L. HOWARD,
Paper Maker, Burnside, Hartford county, Conn.

REFERS TO
Dr. MACK, Burnside, Conn.
Dr. WRIGHT, North Lee, Mass.
Dr. HOLKUM, North Lee, Mass.
Dr. ADAMS, Stockbridge, Mass.
Dr. SCOTT, North Manchester, Conn.
Dr. JAQUES, Buckland Corners, Conn.
Dr. BEARSFORD, Hartford, Conn.
All of whom treated me for the disease.

DR KEYSER

is a physician of over thirty years' experience, and a graduate of the Jefferson Medical College, and of the University of Medicine and Surgery, of Philadelphia.

Mr. H. T. Helmbold:—

DEAR SIR:—In regard to the question asked me to my opinion about Buchu, I would say that I have used and sold the article in various forms for the past thirty years. I do not think there is any form or preparation of it I have not used, or known to be used, in the various diseases where such medicate agent would be indicated. You are aware, as well as myself, that it has been extensively employed in the various diseases of the bladder and kidneys, and the reputation it has acquired, in my judgment, is warranted by the facts.

I have seen and used, as before stated, every form of Buchu—the powdered leaves, tincture, fluid extracts—and I am not cognizant of any preparation of that plant at all equal to yours. Twelve years' experience ought, I think, to give me the right to judge of its merits; and, without prejudice or partiality, I give yours precedence over all others.

I value your Buchu for its effects on patients. I have cured with it, and seen cured with it, more diseases of the bladder and kidneys than I have ever seen cured with any other Buchu or any other proprietary compound of whatever name.

Respectfully yours, etc.
GEO. H. KEYSER, M. D.,
No. 140 Wood street, Pittsburg, Penn.
AUG. 11, 1865.

A CASE OF TWENTY YEARS' STANDING.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 25, 1867.

H. T. Helmbold, Druggist:—

DEAR SIR:—I have been a sufferer for upwards of twenty years with gravel, bladder, and kidney affections, during which time I have used various medical preparations, and been under the treatment of the most eminent physicians, experiencing but little relief.

Having seen your preparations extensively advertised, I consulted my family physician in regard to using your Extract Buchu.

I did this because I had used all kinds of advertised remedies and had found them worthless, and some quite injurious; in fact, I despaired of ever getting well, and determined to use no remedies hereafter unless I knew of the ingredients. It was this that prompted me to use your remedy. As you advertised that it was composed of buchu, cubebs, and juniper berries, it occurred to me and my physician as an excellent combination, and, with his advice, after an examination of the article and consulting again with the druggist, I concluded to try it. I commenced to use it about eight months ago, at which time I was confined to my room.

From the first bottle I was astonished and gratified at the beneficial effect, and after using it three weeks was able to walk out. I felt much like writing to you a full statement of my case at the time, but thought my improvement might only be temporary, and therefore concluded to defer, and see if it would effect a perfect cure, knowing that it would be of greater value to you and more satisfactory to me.

I am now able to report that a cure is effected after using the remedy for five months.

I have not used any now for three months, and feel as well in all respects as I ever did.

Your Buchu being devoid of any unpleasant taste and odor, a nice tonic and invigorator of the system, I do not mean to be without it whenever occasion may require its use in such affections.

M. MCCORMICK.

Should any one doubt Mr. McCormick's statement, he refers to the following gentlemen:—
Hon. WM. BIGLER, ex-Governor of Pennsylvania.
Hon. THOMAS B. FLORENCE, Philadelphia.
Hon. J. G. KNOX, Philadelphia.
Hon. J. S. BLACK, Philadelphia.
Hon. D. R. PORTER, ex-Governor of Pennsylvania.
Hon. ELLIS LEWIS, Philadelphia.
Hon. R. C. GRIER, Philadelphia.
Hon. G. W. WOODWARD, Philadelphia.
Hon. W. A. PORTER, Philadelphia.
Hon. JOHN BIGLER, ex-Governor of California.
Hon. E. BANKS, Washington, D. C.
And many others, if necessary.

NEW YORK STATE VOL. INSTITUTE,
Corner of 5th av. and 76th st., Central Park.
[A Home and School for the Sons of Deceased Soldiers.]

Dr. H. T. Helmbold:—

Two bottles only of the package of your valuable Buchu presented to the Institute have been used by the children, and with perfect success. In the case of our little Lieutenant A. J., his pride is no longer mortified, and he is free from the daily morning anathemas of the chambermaid who has charge of his bedding. I feel that a knowledge of the result of our use of your Buchu with the children under our charge may save many a Superintendent and Matron of Boarding Schools and Asylums a great amount of annoyance; and many a poor child suffering more from weakness than from habit, may be spared punishment that is (not knowing it as a weakness instead of a bad habit) most unjustly inflicted upon them. Thanking you on behalf of the children, and hoping others may be alike benefited, I am respectfully yours,
Colonel YOUNG,
General Sup't and Director.
June 16, 1866.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, Jan. 28, 1868.

Mr. H. T. Helmbold:—

DEAR SIR:—Your communication requesting our terms for advertising was duly received, but from a prejudice I had formed against advertising "cures for secret diseases," it was left unanswered. During an accidental conversation in a drug store the other evening, my mind was changed on the character of your Buchu. It was then highly commended for other diseases by two physicians present. Inclosed please find our rates of advertising. Yours, etc,
T. B. H. STENHOUSE,
Editor and Proprietor of Daily and Semi-weekly *Telegraph.*

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS WOULD BE GIVEN FOR A BOTTLE, IF NECESSARY.

RAHWAY, N. J., Dec. 2, 1869.

H. T. Helmbold, Esq.:—

DEAR SIR:—I take great pleasure in sending you a certificate, in addition to the many you have received from suffering humanity. I can scarcely find language sufficiently strong to express my heartfelt gratification at the wonderful cure your "Buchu" has effected. For four years I have suffered beyond description. All my friends (with myself) came to the conclusion that my case was incurable. Accident placed your advertisement in my hands. I commenced taking your "Buchu." I followed the directions, and to my utter astonishment, before I had taken seven bottles of your valuable medicine (I would give $100 a bottle, if I could not get it at any other price), I am entirely cured. I most earnestly recommend it to all those suffering from disease. I have told many persons to take your valuable medicine, and they are doing so with great success. Any information my fellow-citizens may require will be freely given by the subscriber at his residence, No. 78 Milton avenue, Rahway, N. J.
H. M. FREEMAN,
Councilman Third Ward, City of Rahway.

RAHWAY, N. J., Dec. 2, 1869.

We, the undersigned, are well acquainted with H. M. Freeman, of Rahway, and know that he has been a long time suffering, in the worst possible form, for the past four years, and that he has been entirely cured by the use of "Helmbold's Buchu."
J. W. SAVAGE, ex-Mayor.
FRANK LA BAU, President of Council.
WM. RICHARDS, Clerk of Council.
PETER A. BANTA, Councilman.
W. J. BROWN, Councilman.
J. S. S. MERICK, Councilman.
LEWIS HOFF, Councilman.
J. B. STRYKER, Merchant.

CITY HALL, MAYOR'S OFFICE,
RAHWAY, N. J., Dec. 5, 1869.

This will certify that I am personally acquainted with H. M. Freeman, and am cognizant of the facts as set forth in the above statement, and the several persons whose signatures are hereunto attached are all known to me.
JOHN F. WHITNEY, Mayor of Rahway, N. J.

A CASE OF INFLAMMATION OF KIDNEYS AND GRAVEL.

From MORGAN, FRAZEL & CO,
GLASGOW, Missouri, February 5, 1868.

Mr. H. T. Helmbold:—

Dear Sir:—About two years ago I was troubled with both inflammation of the Kidneys and Gravel, when I resorted to several remedies, without deriving any benefit whatever; and, seeing your EXTRACT BUCHU advertised, I procured a few bottles and used them. The result was a complete cure in a short time. I regard your EXTRACT BUCHU to be decidedly the best remedy extant for any and all diseases of the Kidneys, and I am quite confident that it will do all you claim for it. You may publish this if you desire to do so.
Yours respectfully,
EDWIN M. FRAZEL.

UNITED STATES HOSPITAL,
SALISBURY, N. C., March 10, 1866.

H. T. Helmbold, Esq., Philadelphia, Penn:—

Dear Sir:—I wish you to send me one dozen of your Sarsaparilla Extract, and half a dozen of your Rose-wash.

Allow me to say that your preparations are very satisfactory, not only to the practitioner, but also to the patient, and I shall endeavor to bring them into universal use in this part of the country.

Please forward these medicines again as before, C. O. D., per express. I am, sir,
Very respectfully yours, etc.,
M. F. A. HOFFMAN,
Surgeon in charge of Hospital.

CERTIFICATE OF A DISTINGUISHED MIDWIFE.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 18, 1869.

Mr. Helmbold:—

Sir:—I have used your Extract Buchu with many of my patients, and can speak of it in the highest terms in every case, and consider it a valuable remedy, and one that should be in the hands of every midwife.
Very truly yours,
REBECCA STANTON, M. D.

CURE OF NERVOUS PROSTRATION AND DECLINE OF A YOUNG LADY.

H. T. Helmbold:—

I have been giving your Extract Buchu to my daughter, who has been unable to sleep, very nervous, loss of appetite, general debility, and rapidly falling into decline—in fact, consumption was taken of. I was recommended to use your "*Buchu*"

OUR RELIGIOUS COLUMN.

THE GREATNESS OF SMALL THINGS.

BY REV. SAMUEL T. SPEAR, D.D.

The physical as well as the moral system of the world, is one of such great complicated connections and relations that even the smallest and most insignicant thing may be, and often is, the necessary antecedent of a stupendous result. Whether we look into the past or into the future, the exact *nexus* by which events play into each other, and thus lie in the serial order of history, is a problem which nothing short of omniscience can solve. As we cannot tell all the causes in the past which have contributed to what we observe in the present, so we cannot anticipate all the results in the future which will be the fruits of causes acting in the present. The merest trifle in one's life, in itself so small as to be deemed of no importance, is often sufficient to change the whole course and current of his being. God frequently invests the acts of a plain and common man with a power of connections and remote relations that travels productively into the future ages after the man himself has retired from this earthly scene. In this way little things as well as great may make our lives sublime.

As an example, let us cite the case of a wandering peddler, who, more than two centuries since, called at the house of Baxter's father and there left a religious book, which the youthful Baxter read, and by which he was first awakened and then converted to the Gospel of Christ. This was the first result of that accidental visit. Baxter, becoming a Christian, in due season gave to the world religious writings that, being studied by Doddridge, were the chief means in forming his spiritual character; and this was a second result of the peddler's visit. "The Rise and Progress of Religion," written by Doddridge, was owned of Heaven to the conversion of Wilberforce, the philanthropist; and thus we come to a third result in the advancing series. "The Practical View of Christianity," coming from the pen of Wilberforce, brought Leigh Richmond to the knowledge of the truth; and hence a fourth result was added. Leigh Richmond wrote the "Dairyman's Daughter," producing a little work which has been read by millions, and by God honored to the salvation of a great many souls. Behold this series of providences, beginning with the simple and apparently unimportant act of an humble peddler, placing that act in relations truly wonderful, and finally crowning it with a significance that we have no capacities to measure. Withdraw the life of that peddler and the little thing which he did from the series, and perhaps the whole would be gone. His act, viewed in connection with the sequel, impressively shows that a great result may have its incipient germ in the bosom of a very small cause.

SUMMARY OF CHURCH NEWS.

EPISCOPAL.

—Rev. Henry Niles Pierce was consecrated Episcopal Bishop of Arkansas, at Mobile, Ala., January 5. He was formerly pastor of St. John's Church, in that city.

—The Rev. Henry Niles Pierce was consecrated Episcopal Bishop of Arkansas, at Mobile, Ala., January 5. He was formerly pastor of St. John's Church, in this city.

—St. Ann's Church, Brooklyn, has a choir of one hundred members, whose performances are heralded beforehand in the dailies, and programmes distributed in the church.

—Eight clergymen are candidates for the vacant professorship of Hebrew and Greek languages in the General Episcopal Seminary in New York, and twenty-one for the professorship of Systematic Divinity.

—The Rev. Emerson Judd, of the Episcopal Seminary in Dubuque, Iowa, recently supplied the pulpit of the Congregational church in that city, without surplice or gown, and employing the ordinary service of that church. The Episcopal rector in Dubuque will not prosecute him.

—St. John's Chapel, in New York city, maintains one colored Sunday School, one colored industrial school, one German Sunday School, and a general industrial school. No distinction of creed is made. The attendance is increasing from week to week. All the families, especially the poor, are visited in turn.

—The Rev. Samuel Clements, of Ohio, has accepted the position of Principal of the Protestant Episcopal Mission House in this city. In this house young men are prepared for the work of foreign missions. Among its inmates are two Chinamen, two North American Indians, some colored men from the West Indies, and a number of others, of various nationalities.

—A new Bethel, called the "Church of our Saviour for Seamen," was opened in New York on Sunday, January 9, with appropriate services. It is a floating church, constructed on the margin of the East River, at the foot of Pike street. Rev. Robert W. Lewis is in charge. The building is thirty-five feet high. It is built on a scow 40 by 80 feet, and about six feet deep. The total cost is about $20,000.

—A committee of trustees have reported, recommending the removal of the General Theological Seminary from New York to some portion of Westchester county, within a short distance from that city. The present property is worth $400,000; and, as no income comes from it, and the assessments by the city authorities are $20,000 this year, it is retained for its present purpose at a loss. Among the plans suggested is that the Seminary, Columbia College, and Trinity School should unite in securing ample grounds, and combine to form a grand University.

PRESBYTERIAN.

—The First Presbyterian Church at Lexington, Kentucky, has given a call to the Rev. William Dinwiddie, of Greenwood, Albemarle county, Virginia.

—An interesting part of the services in the South Street Presbyterian Church, above Eleventh, on Sabbath mornings, is the singing of the Sunday School children, led by the choir, which is rendered in quite a creditable manner.

—The $50,000 required to start a Presbyterian paper in Chicago has been subscribed. It will probably be called *The Interior*. Rev. Arthur Swazey is the principal editor; and Rev. W. E. McLaren, of Detroit, and Rev. J. C. Matthews, of Chicago, are elected as his associates.

—Rev. George Gilfillan, of Dundee, has lately been stirring up the United Presbyterians of Scotland by denying his belief of all the Catechism. He is threatened with an ecclesiastical trial. But he says there are points of the Catechism which nobody believes. We see an opinion frequently expressed by British, though seldom by American Presbyterians, that their standards are "cumbrous" and need cutting down.

—The Evansville, Ind., Presbyterian Church, Rev. J. P. E. Kumler, pastor, has a system of church work which puts each of its members on one of its committees of labor. There are committees on canvass for congregation and Sabbath school, prayer-meetings, neighborhood meetings, Sabbath school socials, church papers and literature, the sick and poor, temperance and finance. The result of the plan for a year showed an increase of benevolent contributions from $395 to $1015, and of subscriptions for congregational expenses and for wiping out a debt from $2767 to $13,749. At the beginning of last year a system of regular giving was adopted, and a change made from the rented to the free-pew system, with the most happy results. More additions to the church have been received than for several years before.

—The Committee on Reconstruction of the Synods and Presbyteries of the Church in the United States of America have had a meeting, and determined, among other things, upon a division of the Church into twenty-nine synods. They also recommend the limitation of appeals, references, and complaints to the synods, except in cases involving error in doctrine and constitutional law. They determined that representation should be from synods, and not from presbyteries, and that the arrangements and boundaries of the presbyteries shall be made by the synod within their respective limits. The committee adjourned to the 16th of March next at which meeting the matter now arranged will be revised and finally determined. Meanwhile Drs. Beatty and Fisher were appointed a sub-committee to investigate the subject still further, and prepare business for the next meeting of the committee. Ministers from abroad may make suggestions to the sub-committee if they deem it fitting.

—The Presbyterian Joint Committee on Reconstruction has published a preliminary report. They would remove the General Assembly somewhat further from the people by transferring the election of commissioners from the presbyteries to the synods, each synod to send one minister and one elder for each 50 ministers. Appeals cannot be carried to the Assembly except in questions of heresy and constitutional law. The synods should be large: giving New York, 4; Pennsylvania and Ohio, each 3; Indiana, Illinois, and Iowa, each 2; and all the others comprise a State or a State with adjacent territories. The few churches in Connecticut are attached to the Synod of New York, and those north and east in New England to the Synod of Albany. Two foreign synods were constituted—one of Northern India, and the other of China. The Assembly will consist of about 250 members. Each synod will rearrange its own presbyteries.

BAPTIST.

—Emigration so weakens the churches in Maine that the Baptists have been compelled to drop 7 churches, and but half of their 263 churches have pastors or stated supplies. The churches average 73 members each.

—The General Baptists are a free communion body, disconnected from the Free-will Baptists, but almost identical in their faith and practices. Their churches are found in scattered portions of the Middle States. We hear of the United Association in Indiana, which reported at its late meeting 34 churches, an increase of 5.

—We are glad to notice the efforts which are now being made by all the Southern churches to educate the colored population. Three Baptist ministers at the South — Drs. Brantly, Landrum, and Mell—offer to educate and support fifty colored Baptist ministers for three months in the city of Macon, Georgia. They believe the most effectual way of reaching the blacks is through an educated ministry of their own race.

—The late Hon. Amos Kendall, besides his munificent gift of about $150,000 towards the erection and subsequent rebuilding of the Calvary Baptist Church, in Washington, and of some $24,000 for mission Sunday School purposes, gave also $6000 to found six scholarships in Columbian College. Mr. Kendall graduated at Dartmouth. He was seventy-six years old when he was baptized, at which time he became a teacher in the Sunday School.

—The minutes of the Seventh Day Baptists show seventy-six churches, of which the strongest are in Hopkinton, Mass.; Westerly and Pawcatuck, R. I.; Alfred and Brookfield, N. Y.; and Albion and Milton, Wisconsin. The imperfect character of the statistics renders it impossible to give the number of members. The report of their Tract Society evinces a determination to enlighten the ignorance of the rest of the world on the matter of the true Sabbath.

—The Trustees of Union University, Murfreesboro', Tennessee, at their recent meeting, tendered to the Baptist Theological Seminary at Greenville, S. C., the funds belonging to the Theological Department of Union University, and an additional amount sufficient to create a fund equal to fifty thousand dollars; also such privileges of building on the *campus* as may be necessary to their successful operation, upon the condition that the Trustees of the Seminary remove their institution to Murfreesboro', Tennessee.

METHODIST.

—The valuable library of the late Dr. Charles Elliott has been received by the Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio. Dr. Elliott was one of the original corporators of the University.

—The next session of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, is appointed to begin in Memphis, Tennessee, on Sunday, May 1. Its powers are similar to the corresponding body in the Methodist Episcopal Church.

—The South Carolina Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church met in Jacksonville, Florida, January 20, and closed its session on the 25th. The vote on lay delegation was unanimous. The whole number of church members and probationers reported was 24,067, a gain of 1398 over last year; number of church buildings in the conference, 108—a gain of 22 over last year.

REFORMED.

—The Reformed Church Board of Domestic Missions appeals to the people for help, as its treasury is in debt above five thousand dollars, and some of the missionaries have not been paid their scanty allowance for a year.

—The effort to endow Franklin and Marshall College, by the dollar subscription plan, is meeting with some success. One church has raised $263; another in the German section of the State, $1284; others, $860, $424, etc.

—Rev. James Hardenbergh, D. D., died in York city on the 22d ult., in the seventieth year of his age. He was at one time pastor of the First Reformed Dutch Church in Philadelphia. Of late years his health had been much impaired. He was most recently engaged in mission work in New York.

—The First Synod of the (German) Reformed Church of North America met in this city 123 years ago, composed of 31 ministers and elders, representing a few thousand souls. Now the Synod has 200 delegates, representing 550 ministers, 1200 congregations, and 250,000 baptized members.

—A sub-committee of the Trustees of New Brunswick Theological Seminary was appointed recently to secure the means and purchase a professor-house (the fourth now secured) for the Suydam Professor. The committee was composed of Messrs. James Suydam, Gardner A. Sage, and the Rev. Dr. Cornell. This committee, without going beyond its own number, raised the sum of eighteen thousand dollars, purchased a beautiful property, and now present it to the General Synod.

CATHOLIC.

—The London *Catholic Mirror* gives some incidents of an audience which the Pope gave to the American bishops. The writer thus mentions the Pope's reference to religious liberty:—

"He then referred to the subject of liberty of religious worship, which, he said, in view of the establishment of His Church by our Lord as the ark of safety and salvation, with his positive revelation of the truth, could not be recognized in principle, since all were bound to hear, believe, and obey God; but which might, however, from particular circumstances of diversity of sects and denominations, become a social necessity, as it is, he said, in the United States, where there are so many different religions. He then, laughing, called to mind that declaration of Mr. Cass, the former American Minister at Rome, telling him that the United States was 'the most religious country in the world,' having churches and creeds of every sort, to suit all sentiments, views, and opinions. It was certainly desirable that all should believe and obey the one truth, and where they were thus divided into creeds and churches there was nothing to be done but to leave them to their responsibility to God. In the United States, said he, the Church is left free with the rest, and I see not how there could be any arrangement there which could be more favorable to her."

He adds:—

"I noticed that several of the bishops when leaving placed on the Pope's table the offerings of their dioceses. Towards the last the Archbishop of San Francisco came forward with his gifts, among which was a splendid gold snuff-box filled with gold pieces, from twenty-dollar pieces down, all California gold—sent, I believe, by Dr. Cooke, Vicar-General of the Archdiocese of San Francisco. The Pope was seemingly delighted with the offering; and, as the Archbishop of Baltimore before leaving tendered the Pope a pinch of snuff from his box, the Holy Father, accepting it, said:—'Your snuff is very fine; but,' said he, pointing to the California box, 'this is far preferable.'"

—The *Catholic* lately stated that no Catholic woman was a supporter of "Woman's Rights." A lady writes from Detroit that she is a good Catholic, and yet defends the movement for woman's suffrage.

—An English paper says that the King of Burmah intends to present each of the 750 Fathers of the Council with a pastoral cross enriched with gems. That of the Pope is reported to be an Oriental masterpiece. The crosses will be transmitted through the Propaganda, which is daily expecting their arrival.

—The Chicago *Evening Post* reports, on the authority of a leading physician of the city, that Bishop Duggan, of that Roman Catholic diocese, is not insane; but has been removed and put in confinement as an ecclesiastical penalty for gross mismanagement. As a bishop cannot be deposed, the present acting bishop has the title of coadjutor.

—A man in Erlau, Hungary, recently took his child to church for baptism. The priest, on learning that the godmother was a Jewess, refused to proceed, when the man took his child to the holy basin, and with great solemnity and in a loud voice baptized it himself and gave it into the godmother's arms, asking her blessing, which she gave. The burgomaster registered the baptism as legal, and the people are anxiously awaiting the decision of the archbishop.

—The prosecution of the Roman Catholic authorities in Montreal who refused ecclesiastical burial to Mr. Joseph Guibord because he belonged to L'Institut Canadien, attracts great interest in Canada. It is proved that the officers of this literary institution, who, with its members, are nearly all Catholics, attempted without success, again and again, to come to an understanding with the bishop. The complaint made was that the library contained books on the papal Index Expurgatorius. They offered, if the bishop would point out what books were objectionable, to remove them from the public library, and put them under lock and key in another room, where they could be consulted only on special request. But this was not considered sufficient. For some time *L'Institut* has been under ban, its annual reports have been put on the *Index*, and absolution and church burial have been forbidden its members. The Vicar-General has given permission to a priest to solemnize the marriage of a vice-president of *L'Institut*, on the ground that the woman is not under censure, and the case is the same as when one of the parties is a Protestant.

CONGREGATIONAL.

—The Kingston Church, Missouri, have called to their pastorate the Rev. M. J. Callan, who has recently dissolved connection with the Methodist Episcopal Conference.

—The First Congregational Church of New Haven, Connecticut, has purchased a lot, with the intention of building upon it a home for the aged ladies of the church.

—The last *Congregational Quarterly* reported the organization of twenty-five churches, the ordination of thirty-eight ministers, and the death of seventeen. The *Congregational Union* reports aid given during the last three months for the erection of sixteen churches.

UNITARIAN.

—The "Unitarian Year Book" reports 235 societies, being 20 more than last year, though 21 were organized. There are 26 churches in Boston, and 87 have no settled pastors. The names are given of 396 ministers, of whom 110 are unsettled; and of these most are engaged in other business, and but 23 who count themselves as still in the active ministry are without employment. The oldest ordained minister is Joseph Richardson, of Hingham, ordained in 1806. Of the congregation, 179 are in Massachusetts. No other State but New York has over 20.

CHRISTIAN WORK ON THE PACIFIC COAST.

During the summer and fall of 1869 a delegation from the American Tract Society made an extended tour along the Pacific Railroad, and in the States and Territories west of the Rocky Mountains.

The friends of that society have called a meeting in the Presbyterian Church, Washington Square, that the public may hear from these travellers their personal observations, and the necessity and opportunity for Christian effort among the Chinese and the miners of that spiritually destitute region. Two of our prominent pastors, Rev. Dr. Johnson and Rev. B. L. Agnew, will also address the meeting.

INSURANCE.

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA.

INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL. JANUARY 1, 1870.

CAPITAL	$600,000·00
ASSETS	2,783,581·00
Losses paid since organization	23,000,000·00
Receipts of Premium, '69	1,991,837·45
Interest from investments, 1869	114,698·74
	$2,106,534·19
Losses paid, 1869, Jan. 1, 1870	1,035,356·84

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS.

First Mortgages on City Property	$766,450·00
United States Government and other Loan Bonds	1,122,846·00
Railroad, Bank, and Canal Stocks	55,708·00
Cash in Bank and Office	247,620·00
Loans on Collateral Security	32,458·00
Notes Receivable, mostly Marine Premiums	321,944·00
Accrued Interest	20,357·00
Premiums in course of transmission	85,198·00
Unsettled Marine Premiums	100,900·00
Real Estate, Office of Company, Philadelphia	30,000·00
	$2,783,581·00

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	Francis R. Cope,
Samuel W. Jones,	Edward H. Trotter,
John A. Brown,	Edward S. Clarke,
Charles Taylor,	T. Charlton Henry,
Ambrose White,	Alfred D. Jessup,
William Welsh,	Louis C. Madeira,
S. Morris Wain,	Chas. W. Cushman,
John Mason,	Clement A. Griscom,
Geo. L. Harrison,	William Brockie.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Vice-Pres't.

MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.
C. H. REEVES, Assistant Secretary. 2 10

ASBURY LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

No. 805 BROADWAY, corner of Eleventh Street, New York.

CASH CAPITAL.....$150,000

$125,000 deposited with the State of New York as security for policy holders.

SAMUEL BARGS, President.
GEORGE ELLIOTT, Vice-President and Secretary.
EMORY McCLINTOCK, Actuary.
A. E. M. PURDY, M. D., Medical Examiner.

PHILADELPHIA REFERENCES.

Thomas T. Tasker,	J. B. Lippincott,
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	James Hunter,
	John B. McCreary.

Organized April, 1868. 375 Policies issued first six months; over 2500 in the twelve months following.
All forms of Policies issued on most favorable terms.
Special advantages offered to Clergymen.
A few good agents wanted in city or country. Apply to
JAMES M. LONGACRE,
Manager for Pennsylvania and Delaware.
Office, No. 302 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
SAMUEL POWERS, Special Agent. 4 16

GREAT WESTERN Mutual Life Insurance Co.

OF NEW YORK.

EDWIN E. SIMPSON, MANAGER,

No. 512 WALNUT St., Philada.

All the good, equitable and liberal features of the best Life Insurance Companies are guaranteed to the policy holders of this Company. [1 22 stuthsw

Liberal arrangements made with competent agents.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1803.

Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,

$8,000,000 IN GOLD.

PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
2 46 No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.

CHAS. M. PREVOST. CHAS. B. HERRING

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office southeast corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES
On Vessels, Cargo and Freight to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
On goods by river, canal, lake and land carriage to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY November 1, 1869.

$200,000 United States Five Per Cent. Loan, ten-forties	$216,000·00
100,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan (lawful money)	107,750·00
50,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	60,000·00
200,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	213,950·00
200,000 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	200,925·00
100,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	102,000·00
20,000 Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	19,450·00
25,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Second mortgage Six per Cent. Bonds	23,625·00
25,000 Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,000·00
30,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	15,000·00
7,000 State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4,270·00
12,500 Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 250 shares stock	14,000·00
5,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 100 shares stock	3,900·06
10,000 Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, 80 shares stock	7,500·00
246,900 Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	246,900·00
$1,231,400 Par. Market value, Cost, $1,215,622·27.	$1,255,270·00
Real Estate	36,000·00
Bills Receivable for Insurances made	323,700·75
Balances due at Agencies:— Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company	65,097·95
Stock, Scrip, etc., of Sundry Corporations, $4705. Estimated value	2,740·20
Cash in Bank	$168,318·88
Cash in Drawer	972·26
	169,291·14
	$1,852,100·04

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	William G. Boulton,
Edmund A. Souder,	Edward Darlington,
Theophilus Paulding,	H. Jones Brooke,
James Traquair,	Edward Lafourcade,
Henry Sloan,	Jacob Riegel,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Jacob P. Jones,
James C. Hand,	James B. McFarland,
William C. Ludwig,	Joshua P. Eyre,
Joseph H. Seal,	Spencer McIlvain,
Hugh Craig,	J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
John D. Taylor,	A. B. Berger, Pittsburg,
George W. Bernadou,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg.
William C. Houston,	

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 1 1

TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT OF THE
PENN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
CHARTERED IN 1847.
OFFICE, No. 921 CHESNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA.

SAMUEL C. HUEY.....PRESIDENT
SAMUEL E. STOKES.....VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN W. HORNOR.....A. V. P. and ACTUARY
HORATIO S. STEPHENS.....SECRETARY

Premiums, Interest, etc., up to December 31, 1869	$966,235·20
Losses paid during the year....$144,700·00 This is $105,000 less than the tables call for.	
Expenses, commissions, taxes, etc.	170,275·37
	314,975·37
Net earnings for the year 1869	$651,259·83

ASSETS.

United States, State, City and Company Loans, Ground Rents, Mortgages, Real Estate, Office, Furniture, cash on hand.
Cost, $2,947,979·83. Market value, $3,024,473·94.

SOLICITOR.
HENRY C. TOWNSEND.

MEDICAL EXAMINERS.
ED. HARTSHORNE, M. D., No. 1439 Walnut street.
EDWARD A. PAGE, M. D., No. 1415 Walnut street.
In attendance at the Office of the Company from 1 to 2 P. M., daily. 2 7tf

1829.—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.

Assets Jan. 1, '69, $2,677,372·13

CAPITAL	$400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1,083,528·70
PREMIUMS	1,193,843·43
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $23,788·12.	INCOME FOR 1869, $360,000.

Losses paid since 1829, over $5,500,000

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms. The Company also issues Policies on Rents of Buildings of all kinds, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.

DIRECTORS.

Alfred G. Baker,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Thomas Sparks,
George W. Richards,	William S. Grant,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas S. Ellis,
George Fales,	Gustavus S. Benson.

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary.
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary. 3 9

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY.

No. 809 CHESNUT Street.
INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL, $200,000.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Perpetual or Temporary Policies.

DIRECTORS:

Charles Richardson,	Robert Pearce,
William H. Rhawn,	John Keesler, Jr.,
William M. Seyfert,	Edward B. Orne,
John F. Smith,	Charles Stokes,
Nathan Hilles,	John W. Everman,
George A. West,	Mordecai Buxby.

CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD, Secretary. 7 22

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
—Incorporated 1825.—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell.
	Daniel Haddock, Jr.

DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 20

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office S. W. corner of FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
CASH Capital (paid up in full).....$200,000·00
Cash Assets, Jan. 1, 1870.....$524,365·15

DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr,	J. Livingston Erringer,
Naibro Frazier,	James L. Claghorn,
John M. Atwood,	Wm. G. Boulton,
Benj. T. Tredick,	Charles Wheeler,
George H. Stuart,	Thomas H. Montgomery,
John B. Brown,	James M. Aertsen.

F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEX. W. WISTER, Secretary.
JACOB E. PETERSON, Assistant Secretary

INSURANCE.

STRICTLY MUTUAL.

Provident Life and Trust Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.

Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE among members of the Society of Friends.
Good risks of any class accepted.
Policies issued on approved plans, at the lowest rates.

President, SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,
Vice-President, WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH,
Actuary, ROWLAND PARRY.

The advantages offered by this Company are unexcelled. 1 27

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR STAMPED ENVELOPES AND WRAPPERS.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
January 10, 1870.

Sealed Proposals will be received until 3 P. M. on the 1st day of MARCH, 1870, for furnishing all the "Stamped Envelopes" and "Newspaper Wrappers" which this Department may require during a period of four years, commencing 1st of July, 1870, viz.:—

STAMPED ENVELOPES.

No. 1. Note size, 2¾ by 4¾ inches, of white paper.

No. 2. Ordinary letter size, 3 1-16 by 5⅝ inches, of white, buff, canary, or cream-colored paper, or in such proportion of either as may be required.

No. 3. Full letter size (ungummed on flap, for circulars), 3¾ by 5½ inches, of the same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each.

No. 4. Full letter size, 3¾ by 5¾ inches, of same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each.

No. 5. Extra letter size (ungummed on flap, for circulars), 3¾ by 6¼ inches, of same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each.

No. 6. Extra letter size, 3¾ by 6¼ inches, of same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each.

No. 7. Official size, 3⅝ by 8⅝ inches, of same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each.

No. 8. Extra official size, 4¼ by 9¾ inches, of same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each.

NEWSPAPER WRAPPERS,

6¾ by 9¾ inches, of buff or manilla paper.

All the above envelopes and wrappers to be embossed with postage stamps of such denominations, styles, and colors, and to bear such printing on the face, and to be made in the most thorough manner, of paper of approved quality, manufactured specially for the purpose, with such water marks or other devices to prevent imitation as the Postmaster-General may direct.

The envelopes to be thoroughly and perfectly gummed, the gumming on the flap of each (except for circulars) to be put on not less than half an inch in width the entire length. The wrappers to be gummed not less than three-fourths of an inch in width across the end.

All envelopes and wrappers must be banded in parcels of twenty-five, and packed in strong pasteboard or straw boxes, each to contain not less than two hundred and fifty of the letter or extra letter size, and one hundred each of the official or extra official size, separately. The newspaper wrappers to be packed in boxes to contain not less than two hundred and fifty each. The boxes are to be wrapped and sealed, or securely fastened in strong manilla paper, so as to safely bear transportation by mail for delivery to postmasters. When two thousand or more envelopes are required to fill the order of a postmaster, the straw or pasteboard boxes containing the same must be packed in strong wooden cases, well strapped with hoop-iron, and addressed; but when less than two thousand are required, proper labels of direction, to be furnished by an agent of the Department, must be placed upon each package by the contractor. Wooden cases, containing envelopes or wrappers to be transported by water routes, must be provided with suitable water-proofing. The whole to be done under the inspection and direction of an agent of the Department.

The envelopes and wrappers must be furnished and delivered with all reasonable despatch, complete in all respects, ready for use, and in such quantities as may be required to fill the daily orders of postmasters; the deliveries to be made either at the Post Office Department, Washington, D. C., or at the office of an agent duly authorized to inspect and receive the same; the place of delivery to be at the option of the Postmaster-General, and the cost of delivering as well as all expense of packing, addressing, labeling, and water-proofing, to be paid by the contractor.

Bidders are notified that the Department will require, as a condition of the contract, that the envelopes and wrappers shall be manufactured and stored in such manner as to ensure security against loss by fire or theft. The manufactory must at all times be subject to the inspection of an agent of the Department, who will require the stipulations of the contract to be faithfully observed.

The dies for embossing the postage stamps on the envelopes and wrappers are to be executed to the satisfaction of the Postmaster-General, in the best style, and they are to be provided, renewed, and kept in order at the expense of the contractor. The department reserves the right of requiring new dies for any stamps, or denominations of stamps not now used, and any changes of dies or colors shall be made without extra charge.

Specimens of the stamped envelopes and wrappers now in use may be seen at any of the principal post offices, but these specimens are not to be regarded as the style and quality fixed by the department as a standard for the new contract; bidders are therefore invited to submit samples of other and different qualities and styles, including the paper proposed as well as the manufactured envelopes, wrappers, and boxes, and make their bids accordingly.

The contract will be awarded to the bidder whose proposal, although it be not the lowest, is considered most advantageous to the Department, taking into account the prices, quality of the samples, workmanship, and the sufficiency and ability of the bidder to manufacture and deliver the envelopes and wrappers in accordance with the terms of this advertisement; and no proposal will be considered unless accompanied by a sufficient and satisfactory guarantee. The Postmaster-General also reserves the right to reject any and all bids, if in his judgment the interests of the Government require it.

Before closing a contract the successful bidder may be required to prepare new dies, and submit impressions thereof. THE USE OF THE PRESENT DIES MAY OR MAY NOT BE CONTINUED.

Bonds, with approved and sufficient sureties, in the sum of $200,000, will be required for the faithful performance of the contract, as required by the seventeenth section of the act of Congress, approved the 26th of August, 1842, and payments under said contract will be made quarterly, after proper adjustment of accounts.

The Postmaster-General reserves to himself the right to annul the contract whenever the same, or any part thereof, is offered for sale for the purpose of speculation; and under no circumstances will a transfer of the contract be allowed or sanctioned to any party who shall be, in the opinion of the Postmaster-General, less able to fulfill the conditions thereof than the original contractor. The right is also reserved to annul the contract for a failure to perform faithfully any of its stipulations.

The number of envelopes of different sizes, and of wrappers issued to Postmasters during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1869, was as follows, viz.:—

No. 1. Note size—1,114,000.
No. 2. Ordinary letter size; (not heretofore used).
No. 3. Full letter size, (ungummed, for circulars) —4,150,000.
No. 4. Full letter size—67,867,500.
No. 5. Extra letter size, (ungummed, for circulars' —342,500.
No. 6. Extra letter size—4,204,500.
No. 7. Official size—604,650.
No. 8. Extra official size—1700.
Wrappers—3,596,250.

Bids should be securely enveloped and sealed, marked "Proposals for Stamped Envelopes and Wrappers," and addressed to the Third Assistant Postmaster-General, Post Office Department, Washington, D. C.

JOHN A. J. CRESWELL,
1 11 eodtM1 Postmaster General.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

JAMES & HUBER,

Successors to JAMES & LEE,

No. 11 North SECOND Street,

Sign of the Golden Lamb,

Are now closing out their entire stock of

Winter Goods,

Consisting of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, etc., of the best makes and finest texture, which they are selling far below importers' prices, preparatory to the reception of their SPRING STOCK OF GOODS. 3 28 mws

JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS and Manufacturers of Conestoga Ticking, etc. No. 228 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. 41 wfmz

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD STEAMSHIP LINE FOR

NEW YORK.

RUNNING REGULARLY EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY, AT NOON, would call attention of shippers to this

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Great Reduction of Rates.

On opening of Spring Navigation the steamers of this line will run DAILY, at 5 cents per 100 lbs., 2 cents per foot, or ½ cent per gallon, ship's option.

JOHN F. OHL,
No. 19 NORTH WHARVES.

N. B.—Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc. etc. 2 26

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—

City of Baltimore, Saturday, Feb. 19, at 8 A. M.
City of New York, via Halifax, Tuesday, Feb. 22, 10 A. M.
City of Paris, Saturday, Feb. 26, at 1 P. M.
City of Brooklyn, Saturday, March 5, 8 A. M.
City of Boston, via Halifax, Tuesday, March 8, at 10 A. M.
And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from Pier 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
FIRST CABIN	$100	STEERAGE	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	45

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. Payable in Gold.		STEERAGE. Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further particulars apply at the Company's Office,
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
4 5 No. 402 CHESNUT Street,

CUPID'S HOLIDAY.

The Feast of St. Valentine—Observance of the Day—The Forms of the Loving Missives—Mr. Weller's Valentine.

Next Monday, the fourteenth of February, recorded on the calendar as St. Valentine's day, will doubtless be observed by all loyal followers of that patron saint with appropriate deeds and ceremonies. St. Valentine and his colleague St. Nicholas are about the only saints worthies whose festivals are still popularly observed. They hold their places in public opinion with great tenacity, so much so as to show a very high degree of fidelity in their devotees. Every few years we hear the report that the holiday is going out of fashion, but store windows and letter carriers do not attest the fact. In this city, perhaps, the day was never observed to the same extent as in some other places. In this country the customs appear to have taken the greatest hold in New York city, where thousands of fancy and comic missives are annually sent through the mails on the recurrence of the festival. But even in this city we have a considerable number of the pictorials in general circulation. The report of the decline of the day most generally emanates from those who have once been silly, like the present rising and partly risen generation, but who are now wise and sober, and wish to do away with all remembrance of their former foolishness.

The store windows are now gay with the materials by which agonized hearts may interpret their feelings to other hearts not quite so full of agony. The devices are various. A heart pierced with Cupid's cruel arrow reclining in the midst of a bed of roses is very popular. Joined hands are also in demand. A wedding sing of gilt paper, cooing doves with joined bills, emblematical of the more pleasing joining of human beaks, jolly cupids, romantic scenes of lakes and grottoes cut in paper and tinsel, are the devices which are presented to the eye of the amorous customer. These sentimental valentines can be purchased at all prices, from five cents to twenty-five dollars; but, as might be supposed, few of the higher-priced ones are used. A few are made whose value is from $50 to $500, but the cost of these does not so much depend upon the articles themselves as in what they contain. Receptacles are made in them for jewelry or other valuable gifts. Some of these are very elaborate; some represent a scene in miniature, with figures of paper, sometimes with the love-lorn swain giving a serenade with his voice and guitar beneath the pasteboard balcony or window of his mistress. These precious mementoes are not consigned to the perilous chances of the mail in flimsy envelopes, but put up in elegant boxes, which of themselves would make acceptable presents. The great bulk of sentimental valentines is, however, made up of small pictures in the midst of embossed or gilt surroundings, with a verse below, and are sold mostly to children, at prices varying from five to twenty-five cents. Most of the colored or white paper flowers, cupids, doves, loves, etc. etc., are made by machinery in large sheets, and afterwards cut up and pasted on paper of the requisite size and quality. These handsome valentines are more used in the country than in the city.

The comic valentines belong to an entirely different department. They answer a different purpose from that of the sentimental ones. They may be intended as a joke or an insult. They usually contain vile caricaturizing and villainous verses, relating to every possible occupation or personal peculiarity. The practice of sending these documents is generally very reprehensible. It has not even the dignity of anonymous letters. Who dislikes to hurt the feelings of any human being should not use them; for no one likes to be told of his faults or peculiarities, be he friend or enemy, in this rough manner. But the country is annually flooded with them, because it is thought that considerable wit is involved in investing one cent in a comic valentine, putting it in an envelope, and sending it through the mail. From ten to twenty millions of these are annually manufactured, though the profits of the trade are not very large. The entire sale of valentines, sentimental and otherwise, in the whole country amounts to several hundred thousand dollars annually. In England the trade is even greater than in this country.

It was the former custom for the sender to manufacture his valentine, but the merchant has done away with that privilege. The true lover was accustomed on that day to write sincere loving epistles, signing them usually with some assumed name, or a facetious written production was sent from one friend to another for the amusement of the receiver. Mr. Sam Weller's noted valentine is a specimen of this class. The writer in this case most probably comes under the head of true lover. We reprint part of the account of the proceedings on the memorable occasion when that production was written.

Mr. Sam Weller is detected by his father in the very act of writing a valentine, and is horror-stricken at the discovery. Having been unhappily situated in his connubial relations himself, the old man does not wish his son "Samivel" to do anything which may tend to bring upon him the same misery. But being distinctly assured by Sam that he does not intend to marry, he allows the writing to proceed, and settles himself by the fire to hear whatever the document may contain, and to make corrections.

By his father's command Sam dips his pen in the ink and begins with the word "lovely." Here the elder Weller interrupts with an order for a "double glass of the inwariable," which being supplied, he orders Sammy to go on.

"Lovely creetur," continues Sam.

"'Taint in poetry, is it?" interposed the father.

"No, no," replied Sam.

"Werry glad to hear it," said Mr. Weller; "poetry's unnat'ral; no man ever talked in poetry 'cept a beadle on boxin' day, or Warren's blackin' or Rowland's oil, or some of them low fellows; never you let yourself down to talk poetry, my boy. Begin again, Sammy."

Mr. Weller resumed his pipe with critical solemnity, and Sam once more commenced, and read as follows:—

"'Lovely creetur I feel myself a dammed' "—

"That ain't proper," said Mr. Weller, taking his pipe from his mouth.

"No; it ain't dammed,' observed Sam, holding the letter up to the light, "it's 'shamed;' there's a blot there—'I feel myself ashamed.'"

"Wery good," said Mr. Weller. "Go on."

"'Feel myself ashamed, and completely cir—.' forgot wot this here word is," said Sam, scratching his head with the pen, in vain attempts to remember.

"Why don't you look at it, then?" inquired Mr. Weller.

"So I *am* a lookin' at it," replied Sam, "but there's another blot; here's a 'c,' and a 'i,' and a d. "

'Circumwented, p'rhaps," suggested Mr. Weller.

No, it ain't that," said Sam, "circumscribed, I tell it."

"That ain't as good a word as circumwented, Sammy," said Mr. Weller, gravely.

"Think not?" said Sam.

"Nothin' like it," replied his father.

"But don't you think it means more?" inquired Sam.

"Well, p'haps it is a more tenderer word," said Mr. Weller, after a few moments' reflection. "Go on, Sammy."

"'Feel myself ashamed and completely circumscribed in a dressin' of you, for you *are* a nice gal and nothin' but it.'"

"That's a wery pretty sentiment," said the elder Mr. Weller, removing his pipe to make way for the remark.

"Yes, I think it is rayther good," observed Sam, highly flattered.

"Wat I like in that 'ere style of writin'," said the elder Mr. Weller, "is, that there ain't no callin' names in it—no Wenuses, nor nothin' o' that kind; wot's the good o' callin' a young woman a Wenus or a angel, Sammy?"

"Ah! what, indeed?" replied Sam.

"You might jist as well call her a griffin, or a unicorn, or a king's arms at once, which is wery well known to be a col-lection o' fabulous animals," added Mr. Weller.

"Just as well," replied Sam.

"Drive on, Sammy," said Mr. Weller.

Sam complied with the request, and proceeded as follows; his father continuing to smoke with a mixed expression of wisdom and complacency, which was particularly edifying.

"'Afore I see you I thought all women was alike.'"

"So they are," observed the elder Mr. Weller, parenthetically.

"'But now,' continued Sam, 'now I find what a reg'lar soft-headed, ink-red'lous turnip I must ha' been, for there ain't nobody like you, though *I* like you better than nothin' at all.' I thought it best to make that rayther strong," said Sam, looking up.

Mr. Weller nodded approvingly, and Sam resumed:—

"'So I take the privilidge of the day, Mary, my dear—as the gen'lem'n in difficulties did ven he walked out of a Sunday—to tell you that the first and only time I see you your likeness was took on my hart in much quicker time and brighter colors than ever a likeness was taken by the profeel macheen—wich p'r'haps you may have heerd on, Mary, my dear—altho' it *does* finish a portrait and put the frame and glass on complete, with a hook at the end to hang it up by, and all in two minutes and a quarter.'"

"I am afeered that werges on the poetical, Sammy," said Mr. Weller, dubiously.

"No it don't," replied Sam, reading on very quickly, to avoid contesting the point.

"'Except of me Mary my dear as your valentine and think over what I've said.' That's all," said Sam.

"That's rayther a sudden pull up, ain't it, Sammy?" inquired Mr. Weller.

"Not a bit on it," said Sam; "she'll wish there wos more, and that's the great art o' letter writin'."

"Well," said Mr. Weller, "there's somethin' in that; and I wish your mother-in-law ud only conduct her conwersation on the same gen-teel principle. Ain't you a goin' to sign it?"

"That's the difficulty," said Sam; "I don't know what *to* sign it."

"Sign it—Veller," said the oldest surviving proprietor of that name.

"Won't do," said Sam. "Never sign a valentine with your own name."

"Sign it 'Pickvick,' then," said Mr. Weller; "it's a wery good name, and a easy one to spell."

"The wery thing," said Sam. "I *could* end with a verse; what do you think?"

"I don't like it, Sam," rejoined Mr. Weller. "I never know'd a respectable coachman as wrote poetry, 'cept one, as made an affectin' copy o' verses the night afore he wos hung for highway robbery; and *he* wos only a Cambervell man, so even that's no rule."

But Sam was not to be dissuaded from the poetical idea that occurred to him, so he signed the letter—

"Your love-sick
Pickwick."

And having folded it in a very intricate manner, squeezed a down-hill direction in one corner—"To Mary, House-maid at Mr. Nupkins' Mayors, Ipswich, Suffolk;" and put it into his pocket, wafered, and ready for the General Post.

BLANK BOOKS.

Important to Book-keepers.

JUST PUBLISHED,
THE
"CATCH-WORD"
LEDGER INDEX.
(COPYRIGHT SECURED).

Book-keepers and all others having to use an Index will find this a very valuable book.

By using the "Catch-word" Index, it will not only save time and eyesight, but the finding of a name quickly is a mathematical certainty.

You are invited to call and examine it.

PUBLISHED BY

JAS. B. SMITH & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Blank Book Manufacturers and Stationers,

No. 27 South SEVENTH St.

1 23 thstusm PHILADELPHIA.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

AUCTION SALE OF MEDICINES, INSTRUMENTS AND CONDEMNED HOSPITAL PROPERTY.

ASSISTANT MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 7, 1870.

Will be offered at public sale, in this city, at Judiciary Square Depot, E street, between Fourth and Fifth, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of March, 1870, at 10 A. M., a large quantity of Hospital Property which has been in use, embracing surgical and dental instruments, bedding and clothing, iron bedsteads, stoves, chairs, tables, fire hose, cooking utensils, drums, old band instruments, wooden and leather buckets, medicine and mess chests, tin cups, desks, brooms, scales and weights, delf plates, books, clocks, coffee boilers, iron bars and inch water pipe, etc., etc. Also, a considerable quantity and variety of medicines, in fair order; hospital stores, beef extract, etc., etc. Also, two covered wagons, new and in superior order.

Terms cash. A deposit at time of sale will be required. All goods purchased must be removed within four (4) days, after which date no responsibility for them will be assumed at this office.

Catalogues ready by the 1st of March.

C. SUTHERLAND,
Assistant Medical Purveyor, Brevet Colonel U. S. Army. 2 7 6t

DYEING AND SCOURING.

JOSEPH MOTTET,
ELEVE DE PARIS,
FRENCH STEAM DYEING AND SCOURING,
On any kind of Wearing Apparel, for Ladies, Gents, and Children's. Patent apparatus for Stretching Pants from one to five inches.
No. 909 S. NINTH Street,
1 19 6 Philadelphia.

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD

AFTER 6 P. M. SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1869.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chestnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Orders left at the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chestnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8:00 A. M
Paoli Accommodation	10:20 A. M., 1:10 and 6:50 P. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express	11:50 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2:20 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4:10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5:30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8:00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	9:45 P. M.
Accommodation	12:11 A. M.
Pacific Express	12:00 night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 8 o'clock.

Pacific Express leaves daily. Cincinnati Express daily, except Saturday. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:

Cincinnati Express	8:10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6:30 A. M.
Erie Mail	6:30 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 8:20 A. M., 3:40 and 6:25 P. M.	
Parkesburg Train	9:10 A. M.
Fast Line	9:40 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12:25 P. M.
Erie Express	12:55 P. M.
Southern Express	7:00 P. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	7:00 P. M.
Pacific Express	4:25 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9:50 P. M.

For further information, apply to
JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent,
No. 901 CHESNUT Street,
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent,
No. 116 MARKET Street,
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad street and Washington avenue as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8:30 A. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore, stopping at all regular station Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4:00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11:30 P. M. (daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12:00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11:00 A. M., 2:30, 5:00, and 7:00 P. M. The 5:00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6:30 and 8:10 A. M., 1:30, 4:15, and 7:00 P. M. The 8:10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7 P. M. Train from Wilmington runs daily; all other Accommodation Trains Sundays excepted.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6:30 A. M. and 4:15 P. M., will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7:00 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia—Leave Baltimore 7:25 A. M., Way Mail; 9:25 A. M., Express; 2:35 P. M., Express; 7:25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7:25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after MONDAY, November 1, 1869, Trains will leave as follows, stopping at all Stations on Philadelphia, Baltimore Central, and Chester Creek Railroads:—

Leave PHILADELPHIA for PORT DEPOSIT from Depot of Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad Company, corner Broad and Washington avenue, at 7 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

A Freight Train, with Passenger Car attached, will leave Philadelphia for Oxford at 2:30 P. M.

Leave PORT DEPOSIT for PHILADELPHIA at 5:40 A. M., 9:25 A. M., and 2:25 P. M.

On Saturday the 2:25 P. M. train will leave at 4:30 P. M.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the company will not be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless special contract is made for the same.

HENRY WOOD,
11 1 President and General Superintendent.

GREAT SOUTHERN MAIL ROUTE.
ONLY ALL RAIL LINE TO
NEW ORLEANS, MEMPHIS, NASHVILLE, ATLANTA, AUGUSTA, MONTGOMERY, MOBILE, MACON, RICHMOND, WELDON, WILMINGTON, CHARLESTON, SAVANNAH, and all principal points SOUTH and SOUTHWEST. Tickets for sale, baggage checked through to destination, and all information furnished at

721 CHESNUT Street,
Masonic Hall,
G. RENTON THOMPSON,
1 21 tf Gen. Agent for Philadelphia.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

ESTABLISHED 1828.

WATCHES, JEWELRY,
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G. W. RUSSELL,

NO. 22 N. SIXTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

HOWARD WATCHES.

THE FINE AMERICAN WATCH AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES BY

ALEXANDER R. HARPER,

Successor to John M. Harper, Agent for the Howard Watch.

No. 308 CHESNUT STREET,
1 12 2m SECOND STORY.

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO
Wholesale Dealers in
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Street
2 26 1 Second floor, and late of No. 35 S. THIRD St.

ROOFING.

READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can be applied to

STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS

at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on old Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while undergoing repairs. No gravel used.

PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT.

I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon, the best and cheapest in the market.

W. A. WELTON,
2 17 3 No. 711 N. NINTH Street, above Coates.

TO OWNERS, ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS AND ROOFERS.—Roofs! Yes, yes. Every size and kind, old or new. At No. 843 N. THIRD Street, the AMERICAN CONCRETE PAINT AND ROOF COMPANY are selling their celebrated paint for TIN ROOFS, and for preserving all wood and metals. Also, their solid composition roof covering, the best ever offered to the public, with brushes, cans, buckets, etc., for the work. Anti-vermin, Fire, and Water-proof; Light, Tight, Durable. No cracking, pealing, or shrinking. No paper, gravel, or heat. Good for all climates. Directions given for work, or good workmen supplied. Cure, promptness, certainty! One price! Call! Examine! Judge!

Agents wanted for interior counties.
4 28 tf JOSEPH LEEDS, Principal.

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT
Of Passenger Trains, Dec[illegible] 20, 1869.

Leaving the Company's depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7:30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 2:00 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 5:25 P.M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8:15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7:30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8:15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; and PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6:45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:10 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:00 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6:15 P. M.

READING AND POTTSVILLE ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottsville at 5:35 A. M. and Reading at 7:30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10:20 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:45 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7:40 P. M., and at Pottsville at 9:30 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 9 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2:05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2:45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6:45 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7:15 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6:35 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:25 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:30, noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 5:40 A. M., connecting at Reading with accommodation train for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3:15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4:45 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M., 12:30 and 4:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6:30 A. M., 12:45 and 5:15 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Schwenksville take 7:30 A. M., 12:30 and 4:00 P.M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Schwenksville at 8:05 A.M. and 12:45 M. Stage lines for the various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Schwenksville.

COLEBROOKDALE RAILROAD.

Passengers for Mt. Pleasant and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M. and 4:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Mt. Pleasant at 7:00 and 11:00 A. M.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5:00 P. M., passing Reading at 1:45 and 10:05 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 5:35 A. M., and 12:20 noon, passing Reading at 7:20 A. M., and 2:00 P. M., arriving at New York 12:05 noon, and 6:25 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M. and 2:05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6:30 and 11:30 A. M., and 6:50 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8:35 A. M., and 1:40 and 4:50 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 8:35 A. M. and 2:20 P. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12:10 noon for Pinegrove, Tremont, and Brookside, returning from Harrisburg at 7:30 A. M. and 5:40 P. M., from Brookside at 4:00 P. M., and from Tremont at 7:15 A. M. and 5:05 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first class tickets and emigrant tickets to the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, and sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.—At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.—Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $32:50 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.—For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

MAILS close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2:15 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Philadelphia daily at 4:25 A. M., 12:20 noon, 5 and 7:15 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and points beyond.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 226 South FOURTH Street, or at the Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia from New Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7:45 A. M., 11:00 A. M., 2:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 4:40 P. M., 6:15 and 11:30 P. M.

Leave West Chester from Depot, on East Market street, at 6:25 A. M., 8:00 A. M., 7:45 A. M., 10:45 A. M., 1:55 P. M., 4:30 P. M., and 6:55 P. M.

Train leaving West Chester at 8:00 A. M. will stop at B. C. Junction, Lenni, Glen Riddle, and Media; leaving Philadelphia at 4:40 P. M. will stop at Media, Glen Riddle, Lenni, and B. C. Junction. Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction going East will take train leaving West Chester at 7:45 A. M., and change cars at B. C. Junction, and going West, passengers for stations above B. C. Junction will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4:40 P. M., and will change cars at B. C. Junction.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut streets cars. Those of the Market street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia for West Chester at 8:30 A. M. and 2:00 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia at 7:35 A. M. and 4:00 P. M.

WILLIAM C. WHEELER,
4 10 5 General Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—WINTER TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, Nov. 15, 1869, the Trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows from Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—

WESTWARD.	
MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia	9:35 P. M.
" " Williamsport	7:40 A. M.
" arrives at Erie	8:20 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia	11:40 A. M.
" " Williamsport	9:00 P. M.
" arrives at Erie	10:00 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia	7:20 A. M.
" " Williamsport	6:00 P. M.
" arrives at Lock Haven	7:20 P. M.
EASTWARD.	
MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie	8:40 A. M.
" " Williamsport	9:25 P. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	6:20 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie	4:00 P. M.
" " Williamsport	3:30 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	12:45 P. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Lock Haven	8:00 A. M.
" " Williamsport	2:45 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	6:50 P. M.
BUFFALO EXP. leaves Williamsport	12:25 A. M.
" " Harrisburg	5:20 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	9:25 A. M.

Express East connects at Corry, Mail East at Corry and Irvineton, Express West at Irvineton, with trains of Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

ALFRED L. TYLER, General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

1869.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FOOT OF WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 5:30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom... $2:25
At 8 A. M., via Cam. and Jersey City Ex. Mail.. 3:00
At 12 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express.... 3:00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6:30 and 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Freehold.
At 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Long Branch and points on R. and D. R. R.
At 8 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, and 4:30 P. M., for Trenton.
At 6:30, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, 4:30, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.
At 6:30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M., for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Riverton.
The 11:30 P. M. line leaves Market Street Ferry, upper side.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bordentel, and 10:45 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.
At 7:30 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.
At 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., and 2:30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.
At 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., 2:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M., for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 3:30 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.
Via Connecting Railway.

At 7, 9:30 and 11 A. M., 1:20, 4, 6:45, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare, $3:25.
At 11:30 P. M., Emigrant Line. Fare, $2.
At 7, 9:30, and 11 A. M., 1:20, 4, 6:45, and 12 P. M., for Trenton.
At 7, 9:30, and 11 A. M., 4, 6:45, and 12 P. M., for Bristol.
At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.
The 9:30 A. M., 6:45 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Schooley's Mountain, etc.
At 7:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3:30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.
At 11 A. M. from West Philadelphia Depot and 5 P. M., from Kensington Depot, for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 2:15, 3:30, 5, and 6:30 P. M., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11:30 P. M., for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, and Mount Holly.
At 7 A. M., 2:15 and 6:30 P. M. for Lamberton and Medford.
At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 3:30, and 5 P. M., for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.
At 10 A. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, and Hornerstown.
At 7 A. M., 1 and 3:30 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE,
On and after MONDAY, Nov. 22, 1869.
FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7, 8, 9:05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3½, 3:54, 4:05, 4:35, 5, 5½, 6, 6¾, 7, 8, 9:20, 10, 11, 12 P. M.
Leave Germantown at 6, 6:55, 7¾, 8, 8:20, 9, 10, 10:40, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3:56, 4¾, 5, 5¾, 6, 6¾, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.
The 8:20 down train and 2¾ and 5¾ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9:15 A. M., 2, 4:05, 7, and 10¾ P. M.
Leave Germantown at 8:15 A. M., 1, 3, 6, and 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3¾, 5¾, 7, 9:20, and 11 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill at 7:10, 8, 9:40, 11:40 A. M., 1:40, 3¾, 5:40, 6:40, 8:40, and 10:40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9:15 A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill at 7:50 A. M., 12:40, 5:40, and 9:25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4, 4½, 5½, 6¾, 8:05, 10:05, and 11¾ P. M.
Leave Norristown at 5:40, 6:25, 7, 7¾, 8:30, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4¾, 6¾, 8, and 9¾ P. M.
The 7¾ A. M. train from Norristown will not stop at Morge's, Potts' Landing, Domino, or Schur's lane.
The 4 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane, Manayunk, and Conshohocken.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2¾, 4, and 7¾ P. M.
Leave Norristown at 7 A. M., 1, 5¾, and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4, 4½, 5½, 6¾, 8:05, 10:05, and 11¾ P. M.
Leave Manayunk at 6:10, 6:55, 7¾, 8:10, 9:20, and 11¾ A. M., 2, 3¾, 5, 6¾, 8:20, and 10 P. M.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

"The Marriage of Figaro," by the Parepa-Rosa Troupe.

Mozart and Rossini have made "Figaro" immortal by appropriating Beaumarchais' *Barber of Seville* and *The Marriage of Figaro* to their own use. This is a species of grand artistic larceny that Shakespeare furnished ample precedent for, and which we only condemn when little men attempt to steal the work of great ones. Beaumarchais and his operas would long since have been forgotten if the German and Italian composers had not taken his comic hero and rescued him from oblivion by the inspiration of their genius. As it is, "Figaro" is the hero of the operatic stage, and the only distinct dramatic character that has taken a permanent hold upon the popular fancy. Mozart's *Marriage of Figaro* was written and produced at Vienna only a few years after Beaumarchais' work had been brought out at Paris. It was an immediate and immense success from the first, and it has never lost its popularity. From first to last it is a ripple of melody, and the music fascinates by that airy grace that is peculiarly characteristic of Mozart. It has not the sparkle of Rossini's *Barber of Seville*, but it is distinguished by qualities that rank it higher than that work in the list of musical masterpieces. The great number of competent artists required has prevented *The Marriage of Figaro* from being given as frequently as its merits deserve or as the public would like to see it, and it is sufficient to indicate the superior character of the combination of artists that Madame Rosa has formed that they are competent to render this work in superior style. The Italians seldom or never attempt it, and the public have been indebted to the Germans, as they have for many similar favors, for the only opportunities afforded for hearing it of late years. Until Madame Rosa brought it out, it had never been given in English, and it is not too much to say that it has seldom been better performed, at least in this country, than by her troupe.

There was an immense audience in attendance at the Academy of Music last evening, proving that the public will support the opera if the managers will only bring out in really good style works of real merit that have not been repeated so often that everybody is tired of them. Madame Rosa led the tuneful choir by singing the *role* of "Susanna" as only she can sing it. It is always a rare delight to listen to this artist's magnificent voice, and the pleasure is increased when she is supported in as competent a manner as she was last night. Madame Rosa acted with a vivacity that was unexpected, and in the garden scene she excited a roar of laughter by the very amusing manner in which she referred to the difficulties in the way of an interchange of characters between the "Countess" and her maid—the one being personated by the diminutive Miss Hersee, and the other by the magnificent Parepa herself.

Miss Hersee was admirable as the "Countess," and by her singing and acting she confirmed the very favorable impression she made when she appeared here last fall.

Mrs. Seguin personated the page "Cherubino," and carried off a fair share of the honors of the evening. This charming artist is deservedly one of the greatest favorites in the troupe. Her voice is much superior to that of any contralto now on the American stage, if we perhaps except Miss Adelaide Phillips; and she is at all times a delightful actress, who is fully competent to give due dramatic expression to any *role* for which she may be cast. Mrs. Seguin dressed the part last evening with the greatest good taste, and she was the very ideal of such a mischievous good-for-nothing as the little scamp "Cherubino" is represented to be.

Mr. Campbell is not a good buffo actor, and his "Figaro" is deficient in dramatic qualities. His singing of the airs entrusted to him, however, and his performance altogether, was very acceptable, if not in all respects up to the highest mark of excellence. The *roles* of "Count Almaviva," "Doctor Bartolo," "Marcellina," "Basilio," and Antonio" were creditably represented by Messrs. Laurance, Hale, Nordblom, Seguin, and Miss Stockton; the choruses were given in good style and the orchestra was skilfully led by Mr. Carl Rosa.

The City Amusements.

THE PAREPA-ROSA TROUPE will perform the *Bohemian Girl* this afternoon, with Madame Rosa as "Arline."

On Monday *Faust* will be given, with Miss Hersee as "Marguerite." *Der Freischutz* is announced for Tuesday, when it will be performed for the first time in English.

AT THE CHESNUT there will be a matinee to-day, when *The Prima Donna of a Night* and *The Invalid Guard* will be presented.

The same pieces are announced for this evening, with the operetta of "66." These will be the last appearances in this city of Miss Susan Galton and her company, and we hope that full houses will be in attendance to bid them good-by.

On Monday Mr. Frank Mayo will appear as "Badger" in *The Streets of New York*.

AT THE WALNUT Mr. Edwin Adams will appear this afternoon as "Raphael" in *The Marble Heart*, and this evening as "Robert Landry" in *The Dead Heart*.

On Monday Mr. Adams will produce *Enoch Arden*.

AT THE ARCH Mr. John Brougham will conclude his engagement this evening with his fine personation of "Captain Cuttle" in *Dombey and Son*. The performance will conclude with the drama of *The Smugglers' Retreat*.

AT DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE a first-rate Saturday night bill is announced.

AT THE ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE an attractive programme of minstrelsy will be presented this evening.

SIGNOR BLITZ and his son will exhibit their tricks of magic at the Assembly Building this evening.

THE SENTZ-HASSLER ORCHESTRA will give a matinee at Musical Fund Hall to-day.

"KWEER COMPANY."—This evening Mr. B. F. nane, the X. T. K., will give his olio entertainment entitled "Ninety Minutes in Kweer Company," at Natatorium Hall, on Broad street, below Walnut. We can promise those who attend a most enjoyable entertainment.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

ST. JOSEPH'S NEW CHAPEL.—The new Roman Catholic Chapel of St. Joseph, now completed, situated at the northwest corner of Seventeenth and Stiles streets, is part of a new enterprise the magnitude of which is not generally known. The chapel, which was finished a short time ago, will, when the other buildings are completed, form a part of the great St. Joseph's College. It is within a square of St. Joseph's Hospital. The chapel itself is 104 feet long inside, 60 feet wide, and 32 feet to the ceiling in the centre. The college buildings and their accessories are intended to cover the entire square embraced between Stiles, Thompson, and Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets. The chapel is the only building which is now erected, but the others are soon to follow. It will form the southeast point of the quadrangle, and with the addition of a Mansard roof and a second flooring, will be converted into class-rooms, chapel and church accommodations being provided elsewhere when the whole is completed. What is now the chapel, with the adjoining house, will form one wing of the college. The whole effect of the connected buildings will be something entirely new in this city. The entire front building on Seventeenth street will be 260 feet long by 45 feet wide, and three stories in height, with a Mansard roof. This building will be connected with the present chapel building at the south end. On Thompson street there will be another wing, corresponding to the south wing chapel, 50 feet long by 30 wide, also to be arranged as class-rooms. This will be two stories in height, with a Mansard roof. All the stories are arranged for healthful ventilation, each room being at least 16 feet in height.

On the Eighteenth street side of the lot a large church is to be erected, to be called the New St. Joseph's, and to which the present chapel will give place. It is to be connected with the college and still have an independent organization and congregation of its own. This church building is to stand back some 10 feet from the line of the street. The dimensions are 100 feet long by 80 wide. On either corner of the church building, at the corners of Thompson and Stiles streets, two stone towers are to be erected outside of the main building, each 175 feet in height. These towers and the church are to be of granite, the appearance of which will be very imposing. On the Thompson and Stiles streets fronts, between these two larger buildings, on Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets buildings are to be erected which will be fitted up for cabinets, residences of professors, and the like. Each of these will be 150 feet in length, and will join the eastern and western buildings so as to form with them a hollow square. The space or quadrangle in the centre of the square will be left open to be used for a recreation ground.

An organ has just been erected in the present chapel, built by H. Knauff & Sons, of this city, which will be used for the first time to-morrow. It has one manual and a set of pedals, and shows some sixteen registers. The details of its construction are different from any in the city. As a whole, it possesses a volume of tone equal to most other organs of twice or three times its size, but yet is voiced in a peculiar manner, so that lighter combinations can be made with marked effect. It is arranged so as to become an integral part of a larger organ for the church building on Eighteenth street when that is completed. In this large building, which is intended to be very extensive, and which will accommodate several thousand worshippers, a grand organ is to be erected near the western entrance.

A lecture is to be given shortly in the chapel for the benefit of the organ fund. The Rev. B. Villegan is the paster in charge of the parish.

BOGUS NICKELS.

Counterfeit Five-cent Pieces in Circulation—The Result of an Assay at the Mint—Look Out for Them.

For months past the New York Sub-treasury has been redeeming the nickel five-cent coin at the rate of several hundred dollars per day. Mr. John O. Johnson, of the Treasury Department, observed, a few days ago, that a considerable number of suspicious pieces were daily offered for redemption. A further examination convinced him that they were counterfeit, and he decided accordingly, though the dies were so well executed and the metal so skillfully alloyed as to deceive the oldest and most experienced coin experts, even when submitted to them for critical examination.

From $6 to $8 nominal value of this coin is offered daily at the Sub-Treasury in New York for redemption, from various sources. Only two or three days ago Mr. Johnson rejected ten of these pieces in a bag of $50 from the Atlantic Bank, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and they are found in larger proportion even than this, many of them new and much improved on former issues. There is, evidently, much of it in circulation, and the public would do well to scrutinize the coin carefully.

The Assistant Treasurer at New York, Mr. Folger, suggested a few days ago that some specimens of the counterfeit nickels be sent to the United States Mint in this city for examination. Accordingly four of the supposed counterfeits and four of the genuine coins were forwarded to ex-Governor Pollock, the Director of the Mint. The eight coins were submitted by him to Mr. Eckfeldt, the Assayer, who gave the following result of the assay to which they were subjected, with some hints as to the means of detecting the counterfeit coins, which will prove useful to the public:—

MINT OF THE UNITED STATES, PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 5, 1870.—Hon. James Pollock, Director, etc., etc.—Dear Sir:—The five cent nickel-copper pieces sent by Mr. Johnson, of the U. S. Treasury at New York, have given occasion to an interesting and important examination—the first of the kind that we have been called on to make. Hitherto the counterfeits of this coin have usually been casts, but we have here a coinage with dies.

There were eight pieces. At first sight the general appearance as to engraving and color led to the belief that four were genuine and four counterfeit, which, on further trial, proved to be the fact. Our most ready test with all kinds of coin is the weight, which counterfeiters can seldom bring out right. The true weight is 77 1-6 grains. Three of the pieces were grossly in error, being under 70 grains; a fourth suspected piece happened to be just right. This last piece was subjected to assay, and proved to contain 14 per cent. nickel, instead of 25 per cent., the lawful proportion.

It also contained a large proportion of zinc; making in fact the usual "German silver." The dies were the same as in the other three, except the date, 1869; the others being '68 and '67. All these four pieces have a yellowish tint, and the engraving is false and coarse, but not sufficiently so to be detected by a hasty inspection. On the whole, it is a dangerous issue, and proves that, with more skill in engraving and alloying, great frauds could be practised.

The genuine pieces were close to the legal weight. In this respect we have always found an admirable conformity of our five-cent pieces, as often as we have had occasion to try it. The specific gravity of the good pieces is 8·98, or might be called 9·00, of the bad pieces, 8·72, which in the hands of a careful weigher would be a sure and conclusive test. The pieces, except the one assayed, are returned. Respectfully yours, J. R. ECKFELDT, Assayer.

Director Pollock, in forwarding the report of the Assayer to New York, wrote as follows:—

"In addition to what Mr. Eckfeldt has said, I may say as a further test, you will find the motto, 'In God we trust,' a good deal *larger* in the counterfeit than in the genuine. The yellow color of the counterfeit will also afford some test, etc. This appearance is caused by the presence of zinc, which is not in the genuine."

It is to be hoped that all persons through whose hands any considerable quantity of five-cent pieces pass will examine them in the light of the suggestions given above, and use their endeavors to trace the counterfeits to their source. The counterfeiting of five-cent pieces is about as small a piece of disreputable business that a man can engage in, and all who are engaged in the business should be brought to grief as soon as possible. There is doubtless quite as much of the bogus coin in circulation here as in New York.

CAUGHT IN THE ACT.—Mr. Jacob Spielberger, butcher, at No. 959 North Third street, has for some time past been missing pork, lard, etc., from his establishment. A few days ago he made complaint to the police, and Officer Leidy was detailed to watch the premises. This morning early one of the workmen was seen to leave the place with a large kettle in his possession. The kettle contained some fifty pounds of lard. The man carried the property to Herman Wehner's grocery store, at George and St. John streets. The workman is named George Ulman. He and Mr. Wehner were taken into custody, the former to answer the charge of larceny, and the latter with receiving stolen goods. They have been held to bail to answer.

THE PILGRIM.—An entertainment under the direction of Professor J. W. Bain, illustrative of Bunyan's 'Pilgrim's Progress," will open at Concert Hall on Thursday evening next, that will commend itself by its artistic merits. The exhibition will consist of a large number of paintings by artists of reputation, which will be explained in a lecture, and the entertainment will be made additionally attractive by appropriate songs and music. The paintings are each twelve feet high, and from eighteen to thirty feet long. They are said to be much superior to ordinary panoramic works. "The Pilgrim" has been exhibited with much success in New York, Boston and other cities, and it is commended by the press as a moral entertain ment of a high class.

LARCENY.—At half-past 1 o'clock this morning Thomas Weaver and James Wilson were arrested coming from the yard of a house at Sixth and Parrish streets. One of them had a boy's sled in his possession. They were bound over for a hearing at the Central Station this afternoon.

A PHYSICIAN ROBBED.—Dr. Pfister, while visiting a patient at Twelfth and Wallace streets last evening, left his horse and carriage in the street unattended. Subsequently, on getting into his vehicle, he found that some had carried off a buffalo robe, blanket, and a set of harness.

SELLING OBSCENE BOOKS.—John B. Middleton and Frederick Schellig were arrested by Sergeant Lynch yesterday, upon the charge of selling obscene books. The accused had a hearing before Alderman Morrow, and were held in $1000 bail to answer.

DISORDERLY HOUSE.—S. Bond, residing at No. 1207 Davis street, has been arrested, and held to bail by Alderman Morrow, upon the charge of keeping a disorderly house.

CORNER LOUNGERS.—Some five corner loungers were arrested in the Tenth police district last night. They had a hearing before Alderman Eggleton, and were bound over to keep the peace.

OWNER WANTED.—An owner is wanted at the Eighth District Station House for a new ladder found by the police.

CORRUPTION.

Meeting of the Legislative Investigating Committee.

At 1 o'clock to-day the legislative committee of five, consisting of Messrs. Bunn, Elliott, Mooney, Hong, and Brown, of Clarion, appointed to investigate as to whether corrupt means had been used to secure the defeat of the Metropolitan Police bill, assembled in Common Council chamber. William B. Bunn presided. Mr. Mooney acted as Secretary.

Mr. Hong arose and stated that as no provision had been made for clerical aid, and as such was absolutely necessary, he proposed that the committee adjourn until Tuesday evening next, to meet at Harrisburg, and that meantime the Legislature should be petitioned to authorize the committee to employ a clerk and provide for his compensation.

Mr. Elliott was opposed to this. He favored the immediate choice of a clerk, and felt sure that the Legislature would sanction their action. He was opposed to delay. He wished this matter investigated at once.

Mr. Mooney stated that such a course would be in direct conflict with the resolution under which the committee was appointed. He further stated that no delay was sought. The Mayor and Chief of Police were willing to appear and testify at any moment, without the legal formality of being subpœnaed.

The question upon Mr. Hong's resolution was then put and carried, and the committee adjourned.

THE WATT-DIAMOND CASE.—This morning the Watt-Diamond contested election case was continued in Parlor C of the Continental Hotel. The full legislative committee was present, consisting of Messrs. Graham, Kerr, Warfel, Crook, Lowry, Randall, and Miller. Mr. Watt was represented by J. Alexander Simpson, Esq., and Mr. Diamond by L. C. Cassidy and George McGowan, Esqs. Mr. Cassidy stated that the ground on which the contest is carried on is that there were only 1045 votes given for Mr. Watt, who is the sitting member, whereas the return judges have given 1400 as the number.

Mr. Cassidy made a motion to produce the papers concerning the First division of the Third ward, as filed in the Prothonotary's office, which was objected to on the ground that that ward was not contained in the petition.

The committee retired to decide the point, and after an absence of three-quarters of an hour, returned the decision that the testimony must refer only to the specifications contained in the petition.

Mr. Cassidy stated that he wished it to go upon the record that his offer had been overruled, which proposed to point out mistakes in point of fact against Mr. Diamond and in favor of Mr. Watt, in the First, Third, Seventh, and Eighth wards.

An order was then made out upon the Mayor and Recorder to produce the ballot-boxes, and a messenger was despatched to bring them.

After an absence of an hour the messenger returned with the boxes from the Prothonotary's office, containing the duplicates, which were examined in the presence of the committee. In the Fourth division of the Twenty-sixth ward the returns were found to be 188 for Diamond and 265 for Watt. There was no copy of the general return for the division in the box, as there should have been. In the Third division box a judge's certificate was found, which is an unusual paper. The return, attested by all the officers, was found to be 245 for Watt and 159 for Diamond, which was the same in all the papers.

An order was then made to produce all the boxes of the Twenty-sixth ward, thirty in all, and officers were despatched for them.

After the boxes arrived the counsel on both sides agreed to receive the returns of the Prothonotary as duplicates without examining the boxes. The boxes were then returned to the office without being opened.

The committee adjourned to meet in Harrisburg on Wednesday. The case is now closed for the contestants, they, however, reserving the right to rebut any evidence which may be offered.

THE MORTALITY OF THE CITY.—The number of deaths in the city for the week ending at noon to-day was 324, being an increase of 30 over those of last week, and an increase of 50 over the corresponding period of last year. Of these 156 were adults; 168 were minors; 244 were born in the United States; 68 were foreigners; 12 were unknown; 17 were people of color; and 17 were from the country. Of the number 7 died of congestion of the lungs; 9 of inflammation of the brain; 6 of marasmus; 11 of old age; 10 of typhoid fever; 14 of convulsions; 39 of consumption of the lungs; 10 of disease of the heart; 6 of debility; 26 of scarlet fever; and 30 of inflammation of the lungs.

The deaths were divided as follows among the different wards:—

Wards.		Wards.	
First	6	Sixteenth	11
Second	12	Seventeenth	6
Third	11	Eighteenth	14
Fourth	18	Nineteenth	25
Fifth	16	Twentieth	23
Sixth	2	Twenty-first	4
Seventh	18	Twenty-second	9
Eighth	10	Twenty-third	7
Ninth	7	Twenty-fourth	10
Tenth	13	Twenty-fifth	4
Eleventh	6	Twenty-sixth	15
Twelfth	5	Twenty-seventh	19
Thirteenth	6	Twenty-eighth	3
Fourteenth	8	Unknown	11
Fifteenth	25		
Total			324

CASTANON.

Funeral of the Murdered Editor at Havana.

The funeral of Castanon was the largest that has ever taken place in Havana, ten thousand persons and hundreds of carriages taking part in the procession. The body was carried on the shoulders of the volunteers, while the most prominent citizens of Havana acted as pall-bearers. The streets were lined with spectators, and it is computed that over fifty thousand persons occupied the sidewalks. Political and personal enemies forgot their rancor, Mr. Gelpi, of the *Prensa*, and Ariza, of the *Diario*, being the pall-bearers. At several places along the route the procession was stopped to allow some ladies to place crowns of evergreens and immortelles on the coffin. That the death of Castanon was felt could be seen in the faces of the men, and many women cried when the sad *cortege* passed. Castanon's children are now under the protection of the Spaniards, thousands of dollars being daily subscribed to place them beyond want. Had the Spaniards only carried out their original intention of not committing a single act of retaliation, the effect of Castanon's tragic end would have been imperishable, both at home and abroad. The sacrifice of the several victims, no matter how guilty they may have been, has to a certain extent obliterated the effect produced, at least in the eyes of foreigners.

WEDDING INVITATIONS
ENGRAVED IN THE NEWEST AND BEST MANNER.
LOUIS DREKA,
Stationer and Engraver,
No. 1033 CHESNUT Street.

CHINA, GLASSWARE, ETC.
CAY'S CHINA PALACE
Has the most complete assortment of
China, Glass and Queensware
To be found in this city.
All the foreign goods are imported direct from the manufacturers, and are offered to the consumer below jobbing rates.
Goods to go out of the city packed and delivered to transportation office free of charge, and insured against breakage to destination. [1 27 thsm4mrp
No. 1022 CHESNUT Street,

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.
FINE DRESS SHIRTS.
J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
No. 814 CHESNUT STREET, PHILA.
GENTLEMEN'S FANCY GOODS
IN FULL VARIETY. [1 8 stuthrp

THIRD EDITION

WASHINGTON.

The Gold Investigation—What has Accomplished Nothing—The Georgia Question—Abolition of the Income Tax—Proceedings of Congress To-day.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Gold Investigation.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—Garfield's gold investigating committee closed its labors to-day, the last witness examined being the telegraph operator at New York who received the despatch from Secretary Boutwell to Gen. Butterfield ordering the sale of gold. The committee has been unable to ascertain how the contents of that despatch got out in advance of its general publication. Mr. Garfield has commenced his report, and will have it ready next week. So far as implicating any Government official in gold speculation is concerned, the investigation has been a failure.

Admission of Georgia.

The Senate Judiciary Committee heard the argument of the Bullock party in favor of the admission of Georgia under the present State organization. They explained that Bryant and Caldwell are disappointed office seekers, and are opposing the admission of the State because they did not have their own way. The committee is satisfied that Governor Bullock and General Terry have acted in accordance with the law passed by Congress for the reconstruction of Georgia, and will report a bill in favor of the admission of the State.

The Income Tax.

The Ways and Means Committee heard the argument of certain New Yorkers to-day in favor of the abolition of the income tax, but have come to no decision.

Pork Packers' Tax.

Mr. Judd, of Illinois, offered a resolution to-day instructing the Ways and Means Committee to bring in a bill relieving pork packers and provision dealers from tax as manufacturers. There are two resolutions of similar character now before the committee.

Treasury Statement for the Last Quarter.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—From the Treasury statement, showing the receipts and expenditures by warrants for the quarter ending December, issued to-day, the following exhibit is made:—

RECEIPTS.

Revenues	$79,393,568·51
Miscellaneous sources	11,020,531·66
Loans and Treasury Notes	23,975,830·22
Repayments	1,984,360·98
Total	$116,374,291·37
Balance in Treasury, Sept., 1869	120,014,857·86
Total	$236,389,149·23

EXPENDITURES, CIVIL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

War, Navy and Interior	$11,445,908·50
Indians and Pensions	25,280,965·45
Interest on Public Debt	25,485,310·84
Purchase of U. S. Bonds	40,271,015·28
Redemption of Public Debt	5,442,712·00
Total	107,925,912·07
Balance in Treasury Dec. 31, 1869	128,463,237·16

The above is a correct statement of the receipts and expenditures by warrants for the quarter ending December 31, 1869, as appears by the books and accounts of the department. The balance in Treasury September 30, 1869, by this statement is $4,651,144·98 in excess of the balance as published in the debt statement of October 1, 1869, and the balance in the Treasury Department December 31, 1864, by this statement is $6,529,798·16 in excess of the balance as published in the debt statement of January 1, 1870.

These differences are accounted for by the fact that the expenditures are all known and included in the monthly debt statements, while the receipts being taken from the returns in the office at the close of business on the last day of each month, do not include the entire receipts for the quarter.

CONGRESS.

FORTY-FIRST SESSION—SECOND TERM.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The Senate is not in session to-day.

House.

Mr. Maynard offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Education to inquire into the method of investing the funds arising out of land scrip for school purposes in Tennessee, and whether they are applied in accordance with law, etc. Adopted.

Mr. Starkweather introduced a bill to regulate the rank of staff officers in the navy. Referred.

Mr. Judd introduced a bill to construe section 4 of the act of March 31, 1868, exempting curtain manufacturers from internal tax, so as not to treat as manufacturers hog packers, lard renderers, or persons engaged in curing hams or canning meats, or in the provision trade, and to refund such taxes already collected.

Mr. Cox hoped the bill would be reported and passed without delay, as it affected the whole provision business of the United States. The bill was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. Garfield, of Washington Territory, introduced a bill granting lands for a railroad from Columbia river to Puget Sound.

Mr. Dixon, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill to refund the hospital money collected from the whaling barque Hamilton. Passed.

Mr. Shanks (Ind.) presented the resolutions of the Louisville Commercial Convention in favor of granting aid to the Mediterranean and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.

Mr. Banks introduced a bill granting a pension to John Kitts, the old Revolutionary soldier to whom the privilege of the floor was given a few days since. Referred.

Mr. Dawes (Mass.) introduced a bill to authorize a sale of a small detached piece of land belonging to the Springfield Armory. Passed.

Mr. Lanin, from the Committee on Printing, reported a copy of a contract with the *Congressional Globe*. Read and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Garfield (Ohio) introduced a bill directing the Secretary of State to cause the remains of General William Steadman, late United States Consul at Santiago de Cuba, to be sent to his late home in Portage county, Ohio. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Logan introduced a bill for the relief of Norman Wiard. Referred.

He also moved to print fifteen hundred extra copies of the bill for the reduction of the army. Referred to the Printing Committee.

Mr. Beck offered a resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to state the amount of unexpended balances for the various departments at the end of the fiscal year.

Mr. Ward objected.

Mr. Dawes (Mass.) said that the resolution only directed the Secretary of the Treasury to do what it was his duty under the law to do, and which had been always done till last year.

Mr. Ward withdrew his objection, and the resolution was adopted.

Mr. Lanin, from the Committee on Printing, reported a resolution to print 1500 extra copies of the Army bill. Adopted.

Petitions were presented as follows:—

By Mr. Schumaker, from the cigarmakers of Union No. 97, of Brooklyn, favoring an increase of duties on imported cigars.

Also, of the Columbia Iron Works, and of other manufacturers of steel tools, against the increase of duties on steel.

By Messrs. Strong, Starkweather, Knapp, and Kellogg, several petions for an increase of duty on cigars.

By Mr. Starkweather, of Norwich File Works, for a reduction of the tariff on steel.

By Mr. O'Neill, a petition of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia for the proper rank, etc., to medical officers of the navy.

By Mr. Kellogg, a like petition from the medical institution of Yale College.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Blair in the chair, on the Legislative Appropriation bill.

The amendment offered by Mr. Davis, of New York, yesterday, to strike out the appropriation for the reporters of the *Congressional Globe*, was discussed for half an hour and rejected, only three members voting for it.

Mr. Finckelnburg moved to reduce the item for public printing from $500,000 to $50,000, based on the proposed abolition of the franking privilege.

Mr. Lanin, Chairman of the Committee on Printing, suggested that it would not be desirable to cut down this item, as it was not too much for the absolutely necessary printing, and promised that his committee would report a bill on the subject of printing that would meet the most economical desire of the House.

Mr. Dawes, chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, complimented the chairman of the Committee on Printing on his well-earned reputation for economy in public printing. He did not know any one to whom the country was more indebted for an industrious, faithful and constant attention to the cutting down of expenses in that department.

There were four items of printing which had nothing to do with the franking privilege, and which alone amounted to $889,906. These items were for the Patent Office, $87,966; for the Treasury Department, which used to be done at the Treasury, $36,200; for all other departments, $156,746; and for the Post Office printing, $102,000.

FROM NEW YORK.

Explosion in Brooklyn—Several Persons Injured.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—Shortly after 8 o'clock this morning, an explosion occurred in the chemical works of Charles F. Fizer & Co., on Harrison, Walton, and Bartlett streets, Brooklyn. The report was heard for a considerable distance, and the force was so great that a large portion of the brick building fronting on Harrison street was nearly thrown out.

The roof was raised from its position, and a number of beams broken. Two workmen, William Brown and Michael Conrad, were severely wounded. Brown's face was blown off, and it is feared he cannot survive. Conrad is injured about the body. The proprietors are unable to give any clue to the cause. The damage to the building amounts to $1000.

New York Money and Stock Markets.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—Stocks firm. Money easy at 5@6 per cent. Gold, 120¼. Five-twenties, 1862, coupon, 114½; do. 1864, do., 114½; do. 1865, do., 114½; do. do., new, 113½; do. 1867, 113½; do. 1868, 113½; 10-40s, 112½; Virginia 6s, new, 64; Missouri 6s, 90½; Canton Company, 58½; Cumberland preferred, 34½; Consolidated New York Central and Hudson River, 97½; Erie, 25; Reading, 98; Adams Express, 62½; Michigan Central, 121; Michigan Southern, 88½; Illinois Central, 142; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 99; Chicago and Rock Island, 119¾; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 191¾; Western Union Telegraph, 35.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—Cotton dull, with sales of 900 bales at 25½c. Flour very quiet, but firm; sales of 6000 barrels State at $4·65@5·80; Ohio at $5·10@6·10; and Western at $4·65@6·25. Wheat a shade firmer, but very quiet; sales of 12,000 bushels winter red Western at $1·28; white State at $1·65 for choice. Corn—The market is without decided change; sales of 17,000 bushels. Oats dull and heavy, with sales of 14,000 bushels State at 62@63, and Western at 55@57c. Beef quiet. Pork—old mess, $26·50; prime mess, $23@23·50. Lard dull; steam rendered, 15½@15¾c. Whisky, 97½c.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 12.—Cotton dull and nominally 24¾c. Flour dull and irregular; Howard Street superfine, $4·62½@5; do. extra, $5·12½@6; do. family, $6·25@7; City Mills superfine, $4·75@5·50; do. extra, $5·50@6·25; do. family, $6·75@8·75; Western superfine, $4·62½@5; do. extra, $5·25@5·75; do. family, $6·25@6·75. Wheat steady; Pennsylvania red, $1·22; Maryland, $1·40@1·45. Corn steady; white 95@98c.; yellow, 92@94c. Oats steady at 53@55c. Rye dull at 95c. Mess Pork advancing, with sales at $27·50@28. Bacon firm; rib sides, 15½@16c.; clear do., 16½@16¾c.; Shoulders, 12½@13c.; Hams, 19@20c. Lard firm at 16½c. Whisky, 98@99c.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—1 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Cent. & Hud R		Pacific Mail Steam	41¾
Con. Stock Scrip	97¾	Western Union Tele	35
do. scrip	95⅝	Toledo & Wabash R.	46½
N. Y. & Erie Rail.	25	Mil. & St. Paul R com	74½
Ph. and Rea. R	98	Mil. & St. Paul pref.	86¾
Mich. South. & N. I. R.	93¾	Adams Express	62⅝
Chi. and Pitt. R.	99	Wells, Fargo & Co.	19½
Chi. and N. W. com.	73¾	United States	50½
Chi. and N. W. pref.	90¾	Tennessee 6s, new	51
Chi. and R. I. R.	120	Gold	120
Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R.	91¾	Market steady.	

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third Street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$1000 Pa 6s W L Cp.		500 sh Read.	ls.c. 49
85	101¾	100 do.	49
$500 Sch N 6s, '82	59½	200 do.	rg&in. 49
$900 Pa 6s, 2d se	106¾	1500 do.	49
50 sh Penna R.	57½	100 do.	s30wn. 48·94
100 do.	s30. 57¼	100 do.	b5&t. 49
100 do.	s10. 57½	100 do.	s60. 48·81
1900 sh Read.	ls.b30. 49	100 do.	b10. 49
500 do.	b3. 49		

SECOND BOARD.

$2000 Pa Cp 5s	ls. 94½	200 sh Reading	ls.49 1-16
$2000 Sun & E 7s	100	100 do.	s30. 49
100 sh Penna R.	57¼	100 do.	rg&in. 49 1-16
96 do.	ls. 57¼	300 do.	b5. 49⅛
60 sh Leh Val	ls. 54½	100 do.	b5. 49⅝

WEDDING AND PARTY INVITATIONS
ENGRAVED IN THE LATEST STYLE.
WALLETS, GOLD PENS,
WRITING DESKS, KNIVES,
CARD CASES, FOLIOS, ETC.
J. LINCRD,
STATIONER AND CARD ENGRAVER,
No. 921 SPRING GARDEN STREET,
3 17 wsm] PHILADELPHI

PLAID SUMMER SILKS
AT 87½ CENTS.
H. STEEL & SON,
Nos. 713 and 715 N. TENTH Street,
Have just opened a Job Lot of
PLAID SUMMER SILKS at 87 Cents.
Several lots of FANCY SILKS, bought at a great loss to the importers, $1, $1·10, $1·25.
Fine Black Gros Grain Silks
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
Black Gros Grain Silks
AT LESS THAN GOLD PRICES.
Black Gros Grains, at $1 37½, $1·50, $1·62½.
Black Gros Grains, at $1·75, $1·87, $2.
Black French Gros Grains, $2, $2·25, $2·50.
Black French Gros Grains, $2·75, $3, $3·25.
Black French Gros Grains, $3·50, $3·75, $4.
Black French Gros Grains, $4·25, $4·50, $4·75.
Black French Gros Grains, $5, $5·50, $6.
Black French Gros Grains, $6·50, $7.
AMERICAN POPLIN ALPACAS, ALL THE NEW SPRING STYLES, at 56¼ CENTS.
These goods are the handsomest of the kind ever made in this country, and cannot be matched either in weight, color, or quality by any foreign Poplin costing less than 87½ cents.
CHENE STRIPED ENGLISH GINGHAMS AT 12½c., WORTH 25c.
150 PCS. SIMPSON'S SPRING CHINTZES.
HANDSOMEST DESIGNS IN THE MARKET AT 12½c. 2 12 2t

SOOTS AND SHOES.
WINTER
BOOTS AND SHOES
FOR GENTLEMEN.
BARTLETT,
No. 33 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,
1 13 thstuD31 ABOVE CHESNUT.

SOLDIERS INJURED.—SOLDIERS DISCHARGED on account of Rupture or any other injury received in the line of duty, can obtain $200 bounty and a pension, by applying to
ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO.,
No. 135 S. SEVENTH Street.
Full information given free of charge. 30

FOURTH EDITION

EUROPE.

Arrests of Paris Rioters—Arms Found upon Them—They will be Brought to Trial Immediately—Billiard Match for the Championship of England.

FROM EUROPE.

The Storm and the Cables.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

VALENTIA, Feb. 12.—Owing to the rain storm the lines to the eastward are working slowly and with difficulty this morning.

Arrests of Paris Rioters and Conspirators.

PARIS, Feb. 12.—Thirty-five persons were arrested yesterday on suspicion of complicity in a plot against the State and the life of the Emperor. In all cases arms were found upon the persons of the prisoners. Those arrested were incarcerated in the Prison Mazas, on the Boulevard Mazas, and will soon be proceeded against. More arrests are to be made.

Great Game of Billiards.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—A splendid game of billiards was played last evening at St. James' Hall, Regent street, between John Roberts, the English champion, and W. Cook, Jr. The game was for 1200 points up even, for the championship, a gold cup and £200; side shot strokes were barred. Only 500 tickets were issued, but there were 1200 people present, including a large number of the nobility, whereof the Prince of Wales and suite were the most conspicuous.

At 8 o'clock Mr. Cook came forward and announced the conditions of the game, and they proceeded to play. At first it was evident that he was not in good playing condition, and the odds at the betting were against him. He warmed up with his work, however, and at last he won splendidly by 117 points, amid the applause of the spectators.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, Feb. 12—11 A. M.—Consols opened at 92½ for money, and 92¾ for account. American securities are quiet; U. S. Five-twenties of 1862, 87¼; of 1865, old, 87; of 1867, 86; 10-40s, 82½. Stocks quiet; Erie, 20¾; Illinois Central, 111; Atlantic and Great Western, 28.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 12.—U. S. Five-twenties opened quiet.

LONDON, Feb. 12—11 A. M.—Refined Petroleum firmer at 1s. 9¼d.@1s. 10d. Whale Oil dull at £39. Cloverseed, 50s. Calcutta Linseed firmer, but not higher. Linseed cakes, £9 10s. Tallow, 46s. 3d.@46s. 6d. Turpentine, 31s.

HAVRE, Feb. 12.—Cotton opened quiet